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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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"customs line" was established by the French in quiet without much fuss. The seizure of two railway lines was only the means to an end. The French never intended to "run" the Ruhr district railways themselves.

The Germans are now worrying as to what will happen next. When one talks to them they say they have a counter move for every move the French may make. By worrying about details, Germany is liable to overlook the goal toward which the French may be steering.

All coal trains have been halted. In many instances the soldiers guarded the trains. Even coal trains to Holland, Italy and Switzerland were halted, but according to the French, trains to the first two countries are now permitted to cross the boundary unimpeded.

Two Belgian soldiers riding on a street car outside Oberhausen were requested by the conductor to show their tickets. When they produced a paper with something written on it in French, they were told that this was not valid and they would have to buy tickets. They refused; whereupon the car was halted and they were told to step off. One soldier then tried to run the car himself, while the other drew his pistol and shot into the passengers around him, killing one person and wounding the motorman severely. The two soldiers were then arrested by the German police.

## NEW HAVEN WORKERS MAKE REPAIR RECORD

During January, 59 locomotives of the New Haven railroad were reconditioned or repaired by the road's new shop forces, which is five above the average turned out by the old shop forces in the three and a half year period immediately preceding the strike of last summer. According to an official statement from the New Haven today, outside shops in January had a production of 15, making a total reconditioning or repair work of 74 for the month. In addition there was a high record in heavy round-house repairs.

"These results indicate," says the statement, "that in addition to meeting current requirements there is a large volume of additional production which is effectively reducing past accruals."

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Arena: Boston Athletic Association track games, 8:15.  
 Melrose Winter Carnival: Skating races; hockey; Melrose High School vs. Melrose American Legion post; Bill Pond rink, 8.  
 Auction of paintings by Ernest Longfellow for benefit of Boston Museum of Fine Arts school, 8:30.  
 Newton Center Woman's Club: Motion pictures for benefit of Newton Circle, Inc., clubhouse, Center and Boston streets, 8.  
 Massachusetts Maine Daughters: Entertainment for charity, "Conley-Flax," 8.  
 Boston Masonic Club: Reception to Dudley H. Perrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, 8:30.  
 Melvin Allen, president National League of Masonic Clubs.  
 Park Street Club: Debate—"Resolved: That the time is now ripe for the organization of the United States into a Boyland State," 8:45.  
 Girls' City Club: Annual Mardi Gras, Somerset, 8.  
 Papyrus Club: Fifteenth anniversary dinner, Young's Hotel, 7.  
 Lexington Theater: Open meeting with addresses by Angelo Patri of New York on "The Trend in Educational Thought," Lexington Town Hall, 8.  
 Theaters  
 Colonial—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Copple—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Hollis—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Keiths—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Majestic—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Park—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Plymouth—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Belmont—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 St. James—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Tremont—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Wilbur—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Music  
 Boston Opera House—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Symphony Hall—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 St. James—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Orchestra, 8:30.

## SUNDAY EVENTS

Boston Public Library: Free lecture by Henry Lawrence Southwick, "The Orators and Oratory of Shakespeare," 2:30.  
 Ford Hall Forum: Address by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh, "The Church and Freedom," 7:30.  
 Melrose Community Meeting: Address by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh, "The Church and Freedom," 7:30.  
 The Church and Industry: Memorial Building, 4.  
 Boston Y. W. C. A.: Address by Miss Maude Roydon of London, "The World at the Crossroads," Symphony Hall, 8:15.  
 Cambridge Lecture: Address by Prof. Harlan T. Stearns of Harvard University, "The Sun and His Family," 5 Jarvis Street, 8.  
 Ancient Order United Workmen: Meeting, Falmes Memorial Hall, Appleton Street, 8.  
 Music  
 Symphony Hall—"The French and the Jews," 3:30.  
 St. James—"The French and the Jews," 8:15.  
 Orchestra, 8:30.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGAI (Medford Hills)—6:30, conditions of Massachusetts highways, prepared by Automobile Legal Association; 7, "Further Adventure in London," by Arthur Cheney; concert by Lennox Concert Company; 8, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 9, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 10, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 11, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 12, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce.  
 WNAC (Boston)—7:30, broadcast direct from Boston Opera House of opera, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 8, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 9, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 10, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 11, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 12, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce.  
 WKLB (Newark)—10:30, musical program; 11, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 12, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce.  
 WJZ (Newark)—10:30, musical program; 11, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 12, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce.  
 WJZ (Newark)—10:30, musical program; 11, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce; 12, "The French and the Jews," by Muriel Pearce.

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## SOMERVILLE RENTS CALLED TOO HIGH

Six-Family Houses Had Rates Boosted From \$30 to \$50—State Commission Finding

Evidence of financial manipulation resulting in exorbitant rents is found by the special Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life in a case that is typical of some of the dealings in dwelling property during the housing stringency. The commission, in a finding today, holds that the owner is reasonably reimbursed at a rent lower than that which he seeks to exact and recommends that he be confined to this return.

The property in question is located on Broadway and Dartmouth Street, Somerville, and consists of three six-family houses, each containing six five-room suites with some modern conveniences and the tenants furnishing their own heat. The original rents were \$30 and were gradually increased to a demand for \$50 beginning Dec. 1, 1922. Complaint was made to the commission and inquiry reveals several illuminating details of manipulation.

The present owner of record is Roland Litchfield of 50 Davis Avenue, Brookline, but he admits no control over the property. The rents are collected by the law firm of Eaton & McKnight, who, the commission says, appear to be in control of the property. The assessed value of the property is \$58,500, but four mortgages totaling \$62,425, are recorded as follows: First, People's Savings Bank of Worcester, \$42,000; second, Park Trust Company of Worcester, \$6,000; third, Park Trust Company of Worcester, \$8,000; fourth, H. M. Abbott of Worcester, \$10,425.

The commission declares that it is safe to assume that the real value of the property is not in excess of the present mortgages, and adds that the owner, without apparent equity, would receive \$19.11 per year in addition to what was not spent under the item of repairs and depreciation for his services. Under the higher rate he would receive \$29.11. The commission, therefore, declares that the \$40 rate provides adequate reimbursement and recommends that the tenants be allowed to remain at that rate.

Although it is not brought out in the finding, the records of the legislative investigation of the purchase of street railway stock by members of the General Court show that Mr. Litchfield acted as "straw man" for Mr. McKnight in several stock transactions.

## SMITH DEBATERS ARE TO MEET TWO MORE MEN'S TEAMS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 3 (Special).—The men's legions have been included in the debating schedule by the Smith College Debating Union for the year. The first debate, with Williams, has already been held. The score was a tie for the affirmative team of both colleges won on the question, "Resolved, that all coal mines of the United States should be owned and operated by the Government." Smith will debate with Hamilton College although the question to be debated has not been settled upon. The date for this debate has been tentatively set for April 28.

The first debate of its kind has been planned between the freshmen of Smith and of Harvard. The challenge has been definitely accepted by the Smith freshmen and their team will be under the direction of James Griswold '24 of Syracuse, N. Y., who was one of the debaters in the Smith-Williams debate. The date has not been decided but it is hoped that it will occur early in March.

The annual intercollegiate debate between the six largest women's colleges of the east—Wellesley, Vassar, Barnard, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, and Smith—will be held this year on March 17. Isabelle McLaughlin '23 of Chicago, Ill., will be the general chairman for Smith. The subject will not be announced to the teams until three weeks before the debate so that all will have an equal opportunity for preparation.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING WILL BE DISCUSSED BY BUSINESS MEN

"What Business and Industry Expect of Vocational Guidance," is the general subject to be discussed at the annual winter conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association to be held at Boston University in co-operation with the School of Education of that university, next Saturday at 1 p. m.

The following named speakers will take part: Prof. John J. Mahoney of the Boston University School of Education; James H. Fairclough Jr., store superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company; Mrs. Jane Williams, director of personnel, Plymouth Press, Norwood; and E. Fred Cullen, president of the Educator Cracker Company, Cambridge.

The New England association is one of the largest local vocational guidance organizations in the United States and is now completing three years of active work.

## THREE COUNCILMEN TAKE OATH MONDAY

The Boston City Council for 1923 will meet Monday morning in City Hall, where Mayor Curley will administer the oath to William C. S. Healey, David J. Brickley, and James A. Watson, who were elected for terms of three years at the city election last December. Following the in-

duction into office of the three councilmen, Mayor Curley will deliver his annual address, in which he will recount the events of the first year of his second term as Mayor of Boston.

William C. S. Healey will be the new member of the incoming council, for Councilmen Brickley and Watson were re-elected. Mr. Healey is familiar with city affairs, as for the four years of the Peters' administration he was the editor of the City Record, the official municipal paper. The outgoing council held a short final session this morning.

## COAL DEALERS ARE CATCHING UP

Progress Made With Large Volume of Small Orders

Substantial progress is being made by Greater Boston coal dealers in clearing up with the large volume of small orders which have been accumulating during the past 45 days of difficult traffic conditions. It was said today at the office of the Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator. With dealers' delivery trucks working at capacity several days ago, it is felt that householders no longer will be compelled to pay independent truckmen high prices for hauling coal which the dealers claimed they could not deliver with any certainty.

Consumers are complaining that whereas a dealer would formerly charge \$2.50 to \$4.50 per ton to haul coal to their homes in cases where the dealers' delivery equipment has been working at less than half capacity owing to snow-filled highways, the dealers will take off but \$1 per ton to offset delivery costs. One fuel authority reports that dealers in many cases, are able to increase their profits by selling coal at their yards at \$1 less than the delivered price, but at the State House the \$1 reduction is regarded as about as much as dealers can be reasonably expected to make.

One coal dealer who practically ceased making deliveries for a period, said he had long since sold all of his sleighs and horses; his motor trucks he declined to put out to "back the snowdrifts and icy roads," since this resulted in expensive repair bills. He said he must break their trucks than to send his out until the roads were clearer.

## CHANGE IN SCHOOL SYSTEM FORECAST

Educator Says State Should Now Be the Unit

Ernest W. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education for New Hampshire, was the speaker at the February meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club, held this afternoon at the Boston City Club. Prior to 1840 each town in the State was self-sufficient, but since then depopulation, due to industrial changes, western migration, and other conditions has made local support of education impossible, and reorganizing of the school system is inevitable, he said.

Changed conditions have made the state the smallest public unit for educational administration he said. He advocated the development of local residential leadership through skilled, well-trained teachers and superintendents having assured positions, and the development of rural schools. There is needed, ample state financial aid and equal distribution of skilled workers to maintain local leadership and build up vigorous communities.

He said that there should be a strong state department of education with large powers to enforce needed measures, if necessary, but which should operate preferably through power in leadership.

## LOWER COAL PRICES SOON, SAYS DIRECTOR

That the coal situation in Massachusetts is distinctly improving and that as soon as conditions warrant he will ask for a state-wide downward revision of prices was the declaration made today by James J. Pheasant, State Emergency Fuel Administrator.

He has been in conference with several local fuel administrators, and says that there are fewer and fewer emergency cases being brought to his and their attention. He pointed out that shipments into New England are increasing rapidly and that the improvement appears to be a state-wide one.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
 Boston and vicinity: Fair and much colder, with a cold wave. Sunday: strong from high northwest to west winds.  
 Southern New England: Cold wave tonight and Sunday; cloudy tonight; Sunday fair; northwest gales.  
 Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, with a cold wave, probably snow flurries tonight; strong west and northwest winds, probably gales.  
 Weather Outlook for the Week  
 In north and middle Atlantic states—fair and much colder at beginning, becoming unsettled, with snow Tuesday and Wednesday and again at end; temperature below normal.

## OFFICIAL TEMPERATURE

(8 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian.)  
 Albany ..... 34  
 Atlantic City ..... 34  
 Boston ..... 34  
 Buffalo ..... 32  
 Calgary ..... 32  
 Charleston ..... 32  
 Chicago ..... 32  
 Denver ..... 32  
 Des Moines ..... 32  
 Eastport ..... 32  
 Galveston ..... 32  
 Hatteras ..... 32  
 Helena ..... 32  
 Jacksonville ..... 32  
 Kansas City ..... 34  
 Memphis ..... 34  
 Montreal ..... 34  
 Nantucket ..... 32  
 New Orleans ..... 32  
 New York ..... 32  
 Philadelphia ..... 32  
 Pittsburgh ..... 32  
 Portland, Me. .... 32  
 Portland, Ore. .... 32  
 San Francisco ..... 32  
 St. Louis ..... 32  
 St. Paul ..... 32  
 Washington ..... 32

## IF YOU WRITE LETTERS

"Dictate or Transcribe—you will be interested to know that we have secured for a special five months' course in business the present series of Miss Alice A. Kretschmar. This makes available to you at our regular rates—with other courses or separate—the broad training previously to be obtained only with other courses or separate. (Come as our guest to the first lecture—Monday, February 5, 7:15 P. M. CLARK SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, 221 Boylston Street, corner of Arlington Street, Boston.)

## LODGE PRESENTED CAMP FIRE GIRLS

"Needles" at South Hanson Is Gift of Boston Kiwanians

The "Needles," a 40-acre estate on Lake Maquam at South Hanson, Mass., has been presented to the Camp Fire Girls of New England for a permanent camp by the Kiwanis Club of Boston. Less than 30 miles from Boston and 18 miles from Plymouth, the camp will be used for winter sports, hikes, and week-ends, as well as summer activities, when the girls will live in tents on the edge of the lake, each group under the direction of a guardian. Opportunity will be given the girls to win various honors while at camp.

The 14-room bungalow provides space for rest rooms, offices, and the entertainment of guests. A lodge, barn, garage, tennis court, and other facilities for outdoor sports also are on the estate.

## CITY ARRESTS DROP FOR DRUNKENNESS

Decline of 40 Per Cent Since 1916 Recorded in Boston

Arrests for drunkenness in the 10 cities of the Metropolitan district of Massachusetts, as shown in the report of the Metropolitan District Police to the department of correction, indicates a decline since 1916, taken as the last typical year before prohibition for matter of comparison, of 40 per cent.

The number of arrests for drunkenness made in 1922 was 420 in the cities of the district, as compared with 320 in 1921. In 1916 the metropolitan police made 692 arrests for the same offense while in 1915 they took 650 into custody for being intoxicated.

That arrests for drunkenness have increased this year over last, has been shown by officials who have analyzed conditions to be due largely to the fact that police now arrest for drunkenness when it is detected, while before prohibition it was the rule to avoid making such arrests if possible.

## INCREASED POWER IS DEMANDED FOR NECESSARIES BOARD

Continuation of the work of the special Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life for another year and provision that in the event of emergency it shall operate with additional powers, are asked in a bill that will be heard by the legislative committee on State Administration on Monday at the State House.

At present the commission is a fact-finding body, endowed with authority only to gather information with respect to prices, rent, and housing and other economic questions and present it to the public. The United Improvement Association, however, besides asking that the commission continue to function until May 1, 1924, proposes that whenever an emergency is declared by legislative action or executive proclamation, "the Commission on the Necessaries of Life shall have power to provide the inhabitants of the Commonwealth with a sufficient supply of food and other common necessities of life and the power to provide shelter."

## RAILROAD SERVICE INQUIRY SCHEDULED

Investigation of the railroad service in Massachusetts, under an order adopted by the House of Representatives will be the subject of a conference to be held by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m., with the representatives of the several Massachusetts railroads. Newspapermen will be admitted and it is expected that public hearings will be held later.

## BOSTON TRAVEL SHOW TO AID VACATIONISTS

Boston's first "Vacation and Travel Show," where the visitor will be aided in deciding where to go, how to get there, and what to take, will be held in Horticultural Hall from March 20 to 24. An extensive information service will be furnished by steamship and railroad lines and travel agencies.

There will be varied exhibits of camping, sport, and travel equipment. Entertainment will include motion travel pictures and a pageant.

## WELLESLEY OFFERS GIRL SCOUT COURSE

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 3 (Special).—A training course for Girl Scout leaders is to be given at Wellesley College by Miss Marion E. Trott, instructor in Girl Scout leadership for

## McPHERSON'S FINAL CLEARANCE

before stock taking NOW IS THE TIME TO STOCK UP AT BIG SAVINGS

GOOD SHIRTS 95c

Fast Colors—Full Size SHIRTS \$1.35

Soft and Starched Cuffs WILSON BROS. MEDIUM WEIGHT Cotton Union Suits \$1.65

Short or Long Sleeves McPHERSON'S Old Original Glove Store 71-79 Hanover Street, Boston Mail Orders—Open Evenings

the Atlantic states, under the direction of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association. Those taking it will be leaders accredited by the National Girl Scouts Association. Similar classes have been conducted at Smith and Mt. Holyoke colleges and are to be given at Vassar, Radcliffe, Cornell, and the Rhode Island College of Education.

Prof. William Morton Wheeler of Jamaica Plain, head of the Bussey Institute of Agriculture of Harvard University, has been elected to fill a vacancy on the board of trustees of Wellesley College.

## GEN. HOWZE DENIES SPEAKING FOR ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

be gathered close together. If this measure fails to pass, the War Department will take cognizance of it when the time comes to place more troops here.

There followed a vigorous protest that the War Department was meddling in local affairs. Secretary Weeks was appealed to for the Department's stand; he demanded an explanation from General Howze and received this reply:

Myself and medical officers from Ft. Bliss and other hospitals appeared before an open session of the City Council at the request of the Administration as witnesses concerning the effect of vaccination on public health.

Only interested in vaccination as affecting general public health, that of United States troops in vicinity and co-ordination of army with civil government. No positive effort on our part to secure passage of any specific ordinance. The undersigned served no notice whatever on El Paso nor made any reference to any specific ordinance. Contrary to press reports, it was casually stated as desirable to have two additional regiments stationed at Ft. Bliss.

While it was admitted at the War Department that the army requires all officers and men to be vaccinated, and while Secretary of War Weeks in general regards vaccination as desirable, it was denied that the department had ever endeavored to force its views upon civil authorities.

## COMPULSORY SUNDAY CHAPEL IS CRITICIZED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—Compulsory Sunday chapel, one of the time-worn traditions at Yale, is severely criticized in an editorial appearing today in the Yale Daily News, official undergraduate publication. The News, however, describes compulsory daily chapel as worthy of retention on the grounds that it is not essentially a religious service, and helps to develop unity at the college.

The News also suggests a cut in undergraduate enrollment at Yale to afford opportunity for closer touch between the faculty and the student body.

## RIVER COURSE IS CHANGING

AUBURN, Me., Feb. 3 (Special).—The shore line of the Androscoggin River is undergoing a gradual change here because of the practice of the city of Lewiston opposite in using the river as a depository of refuse, according to the city government, which has authorized the city solicitor to take "such legal action as is necessary to restrain the city of Lewiston from dumping refuse" into the stream. With the filling in of the Lewiston side of the river, the Auburn shore has been torn away by the currents to a point where a great deal of valuable property is threatened.

## LOWER HOUSE GETS FARM CREDIT BILL

Administration Wins Its Way in Senate—Lenroot Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau  
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Administration, having got from the Senate what it chiefly desired in the way of farm legislation, will devote its attention now to the House where the program remains to be acted upon.

More than two weeks of arduous debate over agricultural needs, during which the farm bloc itself appeared, hopelessly divided at times, ended in the Senate late yesterday by an agreement on all sides. By a unanimous vote the Senate sent over to the House the Lenroot bill, establishing a permanent system of intermediate farm credits, and washed its hands of the matter. The Administration will be able to jam the legislation through in a comparatively short time.

Before passing finally on the Lenroot bill, the Senate incorporated three amendments:

1. Interest rates on the debentures to be issued by the personal credit annexes of the Federal Land Banks were limited to 6 per cent annually.  
 2. Direct loans and advances to cooperative associations secured by warehouse receipts, shipping documents, livestock mortgages were restricted to not more than 75 per cent of the market value of the collateral.  
 3. Permission was given to the 12 Land Banks to establish a branch or agency in any agricultural section.

## TAXI CABMEN ASK \$4 A DAY

Efforts to adjust wage and working conditions between the drivers employed by four large taxicab companies in Boston who quit their vehicles yesterday to enforce demands for \$4 a day of nine hours with overtime regulations at the rate of \$4 a day are continuing today and representatives of the 270-odd men who are striking will meet this afternoon. The Black and White Company met the demands of its 125 employees yesterday and avoided a strike. The Checker Taxi Company whose drivers are unorganized is unaffected by the strike.

## SHOE AGREEMENT SUSTAINED

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 3.—The Supreme Court, in a decision received here today, confirmed the report of a master upholding the working agreement for the shoe industry here that was promulgated by an arbitration committee several months ago. The manufacturers agreed to the conditions, which grant them the right to operate shops half the Saturdays of the year, while the unions objected, principally against that provision.

## GERMAN REQUEST NETS \$1

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Miss Fredericka Gruel of Bremen, Germany, who before the war was bequeathed 25,000 marks, then worth about \$6000, by the will of her brother, just filed for probate in Brooklyn, will receive less than \$1 owing to the depreciation of German currency.

## SIMPLIFIED ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS:

For schools, churches, government and private institutions  
 ARTHUR J. PEEL  
 CONSULTING ACCOUNTANT  
 Woodard Building RALEIGH, N. C.  
 Moderate fees—Expert service.

## NEW SHOE UNION TO OPEN QUARTERS

Steps Are Taken to Form Joint Council in Lynn

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 3.—The Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, the new organization which represents a merger of several shoe unions, today advanced its plans to establish headquarters here and to function beginning next Monday. Walter B. Fogarty of Rochester, N. Y., its president-elect, came here to take charge of affairs, and steps were taken to organize a new joint council of delegates to act for the several local unions that have joined.

The joint council of the Allied Shoe Workers' Union, representing three locals with a membership of 1400 operatives, voted itself out of existence to join the Amalgamated. The United Shoe Workers of America announced that injunctions had been obtained against transfer of property or funds by two or more of its local unions that have succeeded to join the Amalgamated—the packers and the cutters. The joint council of the United had to reorganize because of these defections, and at the same time drew up a proposed new referendum for submission to the national membership of the Amalgamated the question of merger with the Amalgamated.

## BRITISH MUSEUM HEAD COMING

Sir Frederick George Kenyon, director of the British Museum, will reach Boston next Thursday night on his tour of the United States in the interests of the American Classical League, according to the itinerary announced today by Prof. Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University. Sir Frederick will visit Harvard on Friday morning and in the afternoon will be tendered a luncheon and reception at the Harvard Club, after which he will inspect the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

## SAVINGS OF STATE INCREASE

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3.—The State Bank Commission reported today that deposits in savings institutions in this State increased \$3,153,441.64 in the last six months of 1922, not counting about \$1,000,000 in dividends accruing soon after Jan. 1. Total deposits on Dec. 31, 1922, were \$152,727,855.85, a gain of nearly \$50,000,000 in 10 years.

Wise Men Save Money—Wise Women Save Money.  
 Interest Begins FEB. 10  
 Your Bank  
 All profits in this Mutual Savings Bank are paid to depositors or carried to the surplus for their protection.  
 Assets \$41,000,000  
 Home Savings Bank  
 INCORPORATED 1909  
 75 Tremont Street, Boston 9, Mass.

## After-Stock-Taking Mark Down Sale

## Winter Garments

(Fourth Floor)

NOW it is essential to close out all winter Suits, Coats, Gowns, Blouses, Skirts, Furs.

With this end in view, a critical examination of the stock has been made and new prices marked, which we believe will bring about the desired result.

In Every Case the Price Represents Extreme Reductions from Early Season Prices

Coats	Gowns	Fine Furs
21 Topcoats, a street or motor coat for any season.....\$29.50	43 Tailored Cloth Gowns and Odd Gowns greatly reduced \$25	Reindeer Fur Jacket.....\$95 Hamster Fur Jacket.....\$95 Persian Lamb Coat.....\$160 Dyed Muskrat Coat.....\$150 Fine Quality Tan Caracul Coatice.....\$150 2 Good Raccoon Fur Coats.....\$175 Black or Gray Caracul Fur Jacket.....\$175 Mole and Gray Squirrel Coat.....\$195 2 Natural Black Muskrat Coats.....\$225 2 Black Caracul Coats.....\$250 Dyed Muskrat Coats, Beaver or squirrel trimmed.....\$250 Beaver Coat.....\$275 4 Cape of Good Hope Seal Coats.....\$275 Beaver Coat.....\$400 3 Fine 45-in. Raccoon Coats \$450 Dyed Muskrat Coat with Mink Scarf Collar.....\$485 4 Brown dyed Fox Scarfs.....\$29.50 7 Fox Scarfs, Black, Taupe Brown.....\$55 6 Fine Stone Marten Scarfs.....\$45
24 Winter Coats, Tweeds with fur collars and Semi-dress Coats in the best winter colors.\$29.50	35 Finely Tailored Street Gowns and gowns of any kind or another for afternoon wear.....\$35	
31 Excellent Fur-Collared Coats and Fine Quality Coats without fur collars.....\$65	15 Tailored Street Frocks, effectively hand embroidered.....\$55	
8 High-Grade Fur-Trimmed Coats.....\$125	14 Informal Afternoon and Distinctive Street Gowns, Duvelyn, Kasha, Juliana Velvet and Navy Cloth Gowns.....\$65	
9 Fine Fur-trimmed Coats.....\$95	11 Beautiful Evening Gowns of Metal Cloth and Afternoon Gowns of Velvet and Duvelyn.....\$95	
14 Very Choice Fur-trimmed Coats.....\$145	18 Dinner, Evening and Formal Afternoon Gowns of Velvet, Crepe Roma and Duvelyn.....\$115	
Suits	Blouses	
10 Tailored Suits.....\$10	116 Tailored Blouses of dimity, voile or batiste.....\$2	
8 Tailored Suits.....\$15	21 Tailored Silk Blouses in a broken line of sizes.....\$3.50	
8 Oxford Gray and other odd Tailored Suits.....\$25	17 Silk Blouses of one kind or another, quite out of the ordinary in type and style.....\$7.50	
22 Sport Suits of fancy mixtures and tweeds with Raccoon, Australian Opossum and Muskrat fur collars.....\$35	34 High Grade Suit Blouses, Duvelyn Jacket Blouses, Over-blouses, novel and unusual blouses.....\$13	
31 Two and Three-Piece Tweed Sport Suits, tailored pile fabric suits of brown, blue, black and gray.....\$45		
10 Two and Three-Piece Costume Suits—the highest grade tailoring and furs.....\$55		
		Separate Skirts
		15 Odd Separate Skirts.....\$5



## CUNO MINISTRY'S FALL IS FORETOLD IN BERLIN CIRCLES

Social Democrats Demand Action by Their Leaders—Central Party Also Murmuring

By A. H. WILLIAMS  
By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Feb. 3.—In Germany things are moving in a circle these days. History is repeating itself. Just as the Philipp Scheidemann Government went in the summer of 1919 so is the Cuno Government going now. In the best informed parliamentary and political circles here it is predicted it is but a matter of weeks or perhaps days before the present Ministry will step down and out and Wilhelmstrasse will know it no more. While this has been already intimated in these dispatches the truthfulness of the forecast is more apparent now than ever. Each day the analogy of events today and those in Weimar in the summer of 1919 becomes more striking. Parliamentarians and political leaders see this analogy, and two of them unhesitatingly told me what happened in Weimar in 1919 will happen in Berlin in 1923.

### Brief Sketch of Weimar Situation

So clearly do those 1919 days stand out, it is only necessary to sketch them briefly to recall the who's happenings. It will be remembered that Herr Scheidemann stood resolutely against the signing of the Versailles Treaty; how the Social Democrats, with a clearer vision saw that the pact was the best Germany could then hope for. Up to that time, they had been more or less shoulder to shoulder with Herr Scheidemann, but in Weimar they knew that his policy of refusal to sign the treaty would bring the bitterest defeat and humiliation on Germany. Therefore, they broke with him, whereupon his government collapsed to give place to the Bauer-Erberger "Government of acceptance."

The position of the Social Democrats and the Cuno Government today is almost identical with the Weimar situation in 1919. So far the Social Democratic leaders have given a support—albeit half-hearted—to Herr Cuno, but now they are face to face with loss of their leadership, unless they come out and demand that the Government shall do something to end the misunderstanding with France. This is in substance the confidential report just brought back here from the Ruhr Valley by the Reichstag leader, who has made a personal survey of the situation there.

### Ruhr Workers' Demands

The Ruhr workers, he declared, want work and in the meanwhile demand that the French withdraw. This they hold can now be achieved only by a conference between Germany and France. They do not care who asks for this conference. They simply demand that it convene. If the French leaders will not force the Government to do its part to effect an understanding, then, he asserted the workers made him understand that they would get other leaders who would. In a word they threaten a party revolt against their leaders.

In the meanwhile the Social Democrat leaders and the whole party in unoccupied Germany are dissatisfied with the way the Government is proceeding. It is too bourgeois to suit them. Scores of things have happened lately which they dislike exceedingly, not the least of which was the treatment accorded them in Bavaria a few days ago when Adolf Hitler's Fascists were permitted to hold parades and mass meetings, the same privilege being denied them. They see the specter of monarchism stalking abroad and are approaching close to the Wilhelmstrasse precincts. This is a far-fetched view, but none the less they hold it.

### Central Party Demands Action

Not alone is the Social Democratic leadership threatened. A fortnight ago the Center Party was as Nationalist as the Extreme Right. But not so now; there are murmurings in the Center camp—a demand for action aimed at the withdrawal of the French and Belgians from the Ruhr district. Political leaders who have their ears to the ground, so to speak, profess to hear the increasing thunder of voices from the Left and Center—thunder which they say will be heard by all men soon.

Thus it would seem that another coalition may be looked for in the near future. Whether it will be preceded by an interim government, such as prophesied by a political leader here in The Christian Science Monitor a week ago is not certain. This much is sure however, there will be a hard task before the next government. It is a task no party shows a willingness to assume at this moment. The consensus of opinion is that it will be a coalition like the last one—that is to say a government which will be dominated by the Social Democrats and Centrists, the former led by Rudolf Breitscheid and the latter led by Joseph Wirth.

Contradictory as it may seem, this does not mean that the German nation is weakening on its policy of passive resistance. One has but to see the students and other groups marching through the streets singing Nationalist and Fascist anti-Semitic songs under the eyes of the republican police to know that outside the workers' ranks the attitude of the

nation is one of resistance to the last ditch. This part of the nation is doing all it can to strengthen and encourage the workers. Thousands of millions of marks are pouring into the Ruhr Valley from all parts of the country and from Germans abroad to aid those in the Ruhr who refuse to work "under French bayonets," and the officials who have been ousted for their refusal to obey French orders. Patriotic sentiments have been fed by reports widely circulated that the French are taking food from the Ruhr people, that infants are starving and that the whole population of the district is face to face with starvation. These reports are believed, with the result that even the needy of Germany here have given bountifully of their scant savings, and special offerings are being asked in the churches in aid of the Ruhr folk, while suffering, much more intense than any known in the Ruhr, is right here in Berlin. To find it one needs only to go into the northern section of the city.

## AMERICA TO HAVE VOICE IN DISPUTE OVER MOSUL REGION

(Continued from Page 1)

Evros and ascertained the peaceful intentions of Greece.

The International Red Cross Committee is expected to arrive here next Tuesday in connection with the agreement signed at Lausanne by which the committee is to supervise the interchange of war prisoners. Hostages are already concentrating at Piraeus and Smyrna. The Turkish prisoners in Greece are estimated at 30,000, while the Greeks in Asia Minor are said to number 40,000. Ten thousand war prisoners and 160,000 civilians who will remain in Asia Minor are looking to the League of Nations for protection.

### Turkish Press Pessimistic

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.—Yesterday's Turkish press continued generally pessimistic, because it was convinced that after Ismet Pasha's answer today the Peace Conference will be broken up, after which, sooner or later, war may ensue. The newspaper Tanin, in a leading article entitled "A Conscientious Proposal," devoted to Richard Washburn Child's suggestion for a partial peace and six months probation for Turkey on capitulations, expresses regret that America is not a member of the conference.

## ARABS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Italian Forces Engaged in Clearing Coast of Tripoli

By Special Cable  
ROME, Feb. 3.—Italian troops have resumed operations against the rebels in the eastern sector of Tripoli. After the occupation of Garian the Italians decided not to open hostilities, believing the submission of the rebels to be imminent. The colonial authorities were later informed that the rebels would shortly launch an offensive against the Italians, therefore the Governor ordered an advance. The object of the operations is the occupation of Tarpuna, 75 kilometers to the southeast of Tripoli, and to clear all the coast from Tripoli to Homs. The operations began on Wednesday. After severe fighting, in which the rebels lost 500 men, the Italians occupied Castle Gefara and other important centers. One column penetrated 80 kilometers inland, meeting with no opposition. The Italian casualties were two killed and 10 wounded. Airplanes launched attacks on Tarpuna and other towns of the interior, announcing that the operations would continue until the rebels were defeated or they submitted.

The message also asked the surrender of Tarpuna before Feb. 3. Many tribes have already surrendered.

## AFRICAN SUFFRAGE MEASURE REJECTED

By Special Cable  
CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 3.—South Africa has again rejected the proposal to enfranchise women. The bill introduced in Parliament yesterday was defeated by one vote. The subject has been brought up year after year and invariably talked out. This year General Smuts, the Premier, supported the bill, but emphasized its nonparty character.

The decision is condemned generally in the press, but it is obvious the movement is making headway.

## NEW YORK CONVICTS TICKET SPECULATOR

By Special Cable  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Reuben Weller, a ticket broker, has been convicted of violating the new state ticket speculator law under a decision rendered by Justices Moses, Voorhees and Nolan in the Court of Special Sessions. Weller was represented by Louis Marshall, who recently attacked the constitutionality of the law, while Robert D. Petty, assistant district attorney, prosecuted the case. Weller's bail of \$100 was continued, and Feb. 16 was fixed as the date for sentence.

## DR. BARTON CALLS KEMAL MERE TOOL

Explains That Angora Nationals Constitute Controlling Power Throughout Turkey

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The first of the small group of Americans who have intimately observed the course of the Near East Conference at Lausanne, Dr. James L. Barton, general

point ministers and even elect the President from their ranks. Judicial, executive and legislative functions are all in their hands, and some days, it is said, they exercise all three. A controlling minority of them are white-turbaned Hojas from the mosques, with no ideas of the outside world save that they have been victims in a war. However, the warring power is not Moslem fanaticism, but nationalism.

Americans Bring Relief  
Dr. Barton said that no effort whatsoever had been made for the rehabilitation of Smyrna. On the contrary, a tax on flour had been put on by the local officials so high that relief agencies had been unable to bring any more in. Constantinople, he de-

## NEW YORK TO SEE REELING OF SILKS

Expert Girls Accompany Japanese Delegation to International Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Wearing the first American clothes they had ever donned, Miss Eki Okazaki and Miss Iyo Satoh arrived here from Tokyo this week to demonstrate to New Yorkers



Left to Right: Miss Iyo Satoh, Miss Eki Okazaki, and Yoshio Fashida  
The Young Women, Experts in Sericulture, Will Demonstrate the Reeling of Silk From the Cocoons at the International Silk Exhibition at Grand Central Palace, Feb. 5-15. Y. Fashida, President of the Tokyo Produce Exchange, and Member of the Japanese House of Representatives Is One of the Delegates.

secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and chairman of the Near East Relief, arrived in New York last evening on the Mauretania.

Dr. Barton, who unofficially represented America's educational, philanthropic and religious interests in Turkey through the major sessions of the conference, declared that in spite of its many disappointments it had demonstrated that the Turks were anxious to retain the American institutions in their country. He was entirely convinced that promises given for their protection, were sincere, and would be lived up to if Ismet Pasha and other Lausanne delegates continued in power.

Praises Mr. Child  
He also emphasized, on the constructive side, that the American delegation had stuck to four main points through thick and thin, and had won three of them, the open straits issue, the retention of the Greek patriarchate at Constantinople, and the indemnification of the Armenians who had left their property behind in Turkey. The fourth point, the Armenian national home, he declared, was temporarily lost. He praised Richard Washburn Child, a novice in diplomatic arts, who had so firmly maintained the moral issues he believed at stake that the concessionaries present openly accused him of favoring moral causes over commercial interests.

Continuing, Dr. Barton said: The crux of it all was the revelation of the new Turkey. The Turkish delegates with whom I had many long and frank talks, were absolutely tied hand and foot by the Angora National Assembly. This body is an amazing group of men. They have elected Mustafa Pasha, president of the Turkish Republic, but he has not the power to appoint his own ministers, he has no veto power, no actual war power, no administrative power. This is all retained among the 260 men, representing about 56,000 so-called voters apiece, who ap-

scribed as hungering for the loot that fell to the Turks in Anatolia and in a position any moment to provide another major tragedy. He described the American relief agents in Greece as superlatively competent and devoted, who had won the affectionate respect of the whole Greek Nation.

"That Turkey has come back," he said, "may be unpalatable to many of us, but it is a solid fact. Our institutions have got to plan to turn their attention to taking care of an unprecedented number of Turkish students; but they will go on under the new conditions and they will ultimately, I hope, revolutionize the life of Turkey. As for the Armenians, the next step in diplomacy is a four-power commission which shall secure them a homeland under international protection; on this Mr. Child is now working, and all of America's energy should be poured into this channel in justice to an all but martyred people."

SYRIAN DELEGATE TO LAUSANNE  
BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Council of the Syrian Federation has decided to send a delegate to the Lausanne Conference.

how Japanese women teach and practice the handicraft of silk reeling. These young ladies, garbed attractively in dark, befringed costumes of Paris-San Francisco cut—San Francisco was their point of landing—described themselves as teachers of sericulture respectively in two of Japan's foremost silkcraft schools, the Tokyo Sericultural College and the Nakano Sericultural Institute. They accompanied a delegation of 22 Japanese silk merchants, cultivators, and manufacturers who are to supervise Japan's exhibit at the Second International Silk Exhibition which opens next Monday at the Grand Central Palace.

The leader of the party is Zensuke Kudo, manager of the Yodasaka Silk Filature of Shinshu province, and it includes representatives of the Japanese silk industry from Yokohama, from Shinshu, Fikama, Tottori, Gumma and other silk centers, and several delegates from the Raw Silk Association of Japan. Among the delegates is also Y. Fashida, member of the Japanese House of Representatives from Tokyo and president of the Tokyo Produce Exchange.

The Misses Okazaki and Satoh declared that their chief impulse in

coming to America was received from Miss Miya Kahasi, who recently graduated from the Columbia School of Journalism and who is now, they said, the first woman in Japan to edit a women's page in a Japanese newspaper. Miss Kahasi, they laughingly admitted, was also one of the only three women in Tokyo who had bobbed hair. They reported that the first stirrings of a feminist movement were now at work in Japan, but were much hindered by the ceremonial life still expected of Japanese women, giving an unconscious demonstration of which fact when they kept the interviewers waiting 2 1/2 hours while keeping a promise to change into Japanese costume. They will give demonstrations during the silk show of silk reeling in all its processes, for which their aptitude gives them a professional position in Japan, it is said, about equivalent to that of a successful dress designer in this country.

Mr. Fashida reported that as a large employer of labor he found industrial conditions still suffering from the high wages paid during the war, which had scarcely receded in Japan during the past three years.

## ANGORA DEPUTIES EAGER FOR MOSUL

Occupation Demanded in Assembly—British Attacked

By Special Cable  
MYTILENE, Feb. 3.—Turkish newspaper agencies report tumultuous sittings of the Angora Assembly. Kurdish and Turkish deputies violently attacked England for Lord Curzon's declarations at Lausanne concerning the alleged ignorance of the Kurdish deputies, and reference of the Mosul question to the League of Nations. They retorted arrogantly, and declared Mosul has to be occupied by force as was done in the case of Brusa and Smyrna.

The Kurdish deputies speaking so bitterly were those once deported to Malta by the British. A Constantinople Turkish paper, Tevhid, violently attacks the American Y. M. C. A., dubbing it a "proselyting organization," and fervently calling on the Turkish population to be cautious not to fall into the trap.

Fourteen civil prisoners who arrived here from Diarbekir in a miserable state told of the Kemalists' cruel treatment of men of 20 to 23 who are detained for labor and military service. Deportees descending to the coast are said to be robbed on the way. The Kemalists in Diarbekir are making great preparations with the view of attacking Mosul.

## INTERPRETERS FOR AMERICAN TOURISTS

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The next tourist season will find interpreters stationed on the London buses as an aid to foreigners in finding their way about. It has been seriously suggested that such an innovation will prove helpful to American tourists who frequently find it difficult to make a Cockney conductor understand their destination. Hereafter, however, the crisp Yankee accent or the southern drawl will be translated into English as it is spoken and understood in some parts of the world's metropolises.

## RACIAL PROBLEM TACKLED IN INDIA

Privileges Enjoyed by Europeans Subject of Recommendations—Feeling Runs High

By Special Cable  
LONDON, Feb. 3.—The racial privileges enjoyed by Europeans in India, which are one of the basic causes of British difficulties in that country, are the subject of a report published here today by the India Office. This report is the work of eight Indians and eight Europeans and the Government of India announces its intention to accept its recommendations. It deals with that important aspect of the matter which relates to the difference in status between Europeans and Indians, where the administration of justice is concerned. Here Europeans have hitherto been given rights—much curtailed of late years, but not yet at all wholly removed—which afford the Indian justifiable ground for the complaint that he is not equal to the European in the eyes of the law.

Feeling runs too high on both sides for the efforts of the committee to be entirely welcomed, even by Indians while by many Europeans they are bitterly criticized as tending to place their lives and property in danger. The report none the less is a courageous endeavor to remove a very real source of discontent and its acceptance by the Government of India means that it is likely to be enforced.

## LITHUANIA FIRM FOR NEUTRAL ZONE

Threatens to Use Force to Prevent Invasion

PARIS, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press)—A threat of war and a menace of blockade were unexpected features of today's session of the League of Nations. Mr. Sidzikauskas, Lithuanian Minister to Germany, representing his nation before the council, declared the Lithuanians would not accept the decision of the League to allow the Poles to occupy a part of the neutral zone between the two countries. He said they would use force to prevent it.

Rene Viviani, one-time Premier of France, said that in such case the Lithuanian action would involve the imposition of a blockade.

The council had adopted a resolution entrusting the occupation of the neutral territory by forces divided about equally between Poland and Lithuania. The Lithuanians withdrew from the council chamber after making their protest, without changing their attitude.

The Poles it was announced by the Polish delegation would proceed to occupy their part of the zone with troops. The belief was expressed in League circles that the Lithuanians were being encouraged in their resistance by the Russians.

POWER COMPANY'S SURPLUS  
The Pennsylvania Water & Power Company reports for 1922 a surplus after dividends of \$326,608, compared with \$246,829 in 1921.



## AFGHAN BOKHARA CARPETS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

EIGHT BALES, chosen by our personal representative, shipped direct, middlemen's profits eliminated, usual Turkish duties avoided. These triumphs of the loom from far-off Afghanistan are yours at what we would pay for them at wholesale in New York. Instead of being shipped in the usual way, via Constantinople, they came through the Khyber Pass, by caravan and rail to Karachi, to Liverpool by the steamship Trafford Hall, thence by the steamship Darien direct to Boston.

The instructions under which our agent selected these Carpets were as follows:

"They must be of good quality, unwashed, free from imperfections, of a quality that will lay flat and not wrinkle, free from brilliant reds and white."

In every way this shipment surpasses expectations. It is by far the choicest lot of Afghan Carpets we have seen in years. In the beautiful colorings blues and oxblood reds predominate.

Our Prices Correspond with Today's Wholesale Figures

7x10.4.....\$200	7.6x11.7.....\$250	8.3x10.3.....\$275
7.2x9.....210	7.4x10.9.....250	7.6x11.7.....285
7.8x10.5.....225	7.5x10.4.....260	7.11x11.7.....325
7.7x10.5.....225	7.9x11.2.....265	8x10.5.....325
8.3x9.3.....225	8x10.8.....275	8x11.3.....325
7.3x9.4.....240	8.3x11.5.....275	7.9x11.....325
7.7x11.2.....245	8.3x11.3.....275	7.10x12.5.....350
7.8x10.2.....250	8.6x10.4.....275	9.7x13.5.....450

## NEW HARDJLI BOKHARAS

Especially Priced for this Sale

Included in this shipment is a most unusual lot, containing very choice pieces. These thick, heavy and beautiful Rugs, sometimes called Panel or Tekke, are ideal for use in vestibules and hallways. Sizes 4x5 and upwards.

REGULAR PRICE, \$100, IS LOW, BUT FOR THIS SALE ONLY \$80

Special Tickets for This Sale Come Off Afterwards

John H. Pray & Sons Co.  
646 Washington Street, Opposite Boylston, Boston 10

## ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Our Semi Annual Inventory Clearance Sale

February 1st to 10th

Extraordinary Values in Every Department

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK  
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

Forbes & Wallace  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SOLO CONCERTO PLAYER PIANOS

At \$395.00

The famous player-piano that already has gained a wide reputation as the Best at the Price and That Price the Lowest. Solo-Concerto Player Pianos are without an equal at this price, in fact, other player models that compare at all with the Solo-Concerto at \$395.00 sell for \$500.00 and over. Your conviction, however, lies in your own comparisons—which we urge you to make. \$10.00 Delivers a Solo-Concerto to your home. \$2.50 A Week pays for it. And No Interest to Pay

## Old San Domingo Mahogany

All three pieces sketched were made about the same time, and all show the beautiful veneer seen only in the crotch grain of Old San Domingo Mahogany.

John Hancock, one of Boston's early connoisseurs of fine furniture, had a base very similar to that of the card table above, on his dining-room table.

Antique lovers will see many possibilities in this grouping for either dining-room or hall usage.

Table 50.00 (pivot top)

Chairs 155.00 (Set of seven)

Antique Room

Jordan Marsh Company  
BOSTON



## VACCINATION FOES MOBILIZE FORCES

### Massachusetts Parents to Renew Campaign Against Compulsory Law at Hearings This Week

Two bills involving the rights of parents to determine whether or not their children shall be subjected to vaccination as a requirement of school attendance will be considered next Thursday, at 10 a. m., by the Committee of Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature. One of the bills seeks to extend the practice of compulsory vaccination so as to include the private schools of the State, while the other would make it possible for parents or guardians, on request, to exempt their children from vaccination.

In anticipation of the large number of parents who would be affected by the proposed changes and are expected to be present, the hearing will be held in the Augustus P. Gardner auditorium at the State House. As in previous years when similar issues have been before the General Court, it is expected that many will be on hand to register their opposition to compulsory vaccination. Opponents to compulsory vaccination already are gathering their forces to appear at the State House.

One of the petitions is accompanied by Senate Bill No. 126, filed by the Medical Liberty League, Inc. It is the same measure as that proposed last year, unfavorably reported by the committee and rejected after several weeks on the Senate table. The bill provides:

Any child who has reached the age at which attendance at school is permitted or required, and who is otherwise eligible for enrollment, who presents a written statement, signed by either a parent or guardian, which declares that such parent or guardian is opposed to vaccination, shall not, as a condition precedent to admission to any public school, be required to submit to vaccination, and shall be allowed to attend the public schools, except at the time of a threatened or actual outbreak of smallpox, when the school board may temporarily debar such child from the public schools.

This measure is widely supported by citizens who stand against dictation by the medical fraternity. Every year, when this issue is before the Legislature, members of the committee and both branches of the Legislature find their personal mail considerably increased by letters from their constituents.

The other measure is on the petition of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward of the Massachusetts Medical Association. It would provide that "a minor under 14 years of age who has not been vaccinated shall not be admitted to a public or private school except upon presentation of a certificate signed by a registered physician" setting forth reasons for refusal.

At present the private school offers opportunity for parents opposed to vaccination to send their children where this requirement is not a prerequisite to admission. The proposed bill would cut off all opportunity for individual choice in this matter.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS TO URGE ACTION ON PENDING BILLS

Action on seven measures now before the state and national legislative bodies will be called by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the annual mid-winter meeting, to be held in the high school building, Somerville, on Feb. 27.

The executive board has recommended endorsement of the three state bills providing for the proper examination, classification and treatment of convicted prisoners, for paying them wages and for a new state prison, and the bill providing that non-inflammable motion picture films may be used in educational institutions. The board recommended further education on the bill requiring jury service for women. Among federal measures, the board recommended for endorsement the Lodge resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution permitting legislation by Congress on the labor of women and children. It also recommended for endorsement the idea of a uniform marriage and divorce law. Local clubs are now studying each measure, so as to take intelligent action.

Gov. Channing H. Cox is to address the federation at its afternoon session. This is to be opened with community singing, led by Mrs. Mabel F. Barstow.

## LABOR COMMITTEE FOR 48-HOUR BILL

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3 (Special).—Although vigorous arguments against a 48-hour week law for New Hampshire have been submitted by the manufacturing interests, it was said

## THE GOLDEN RULE

was adopted as our

Trade Mark

A Quarter of a Century Ago.

The tremendous annual increase in the use of GOLDEN RULE FURS points to the best evidence of the consistent practice of this wonderful rule.

Sold Direct to the Consumer.

A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizen's Wholesale Supply Co.

Columbus, Ohio.

## CITY-BUILT HOMES ASKED BY LABOR

### Federation Bill Authorizes Bond Issues by State Municipalities

Housing relief, increased municipal revenue and valuation, reclamation of abandoned lands and general reduction in rents, are some of the results that the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor claims will follow on the passage of its bill to authorize the purchase of land and the erection of homes by municipalities. The bill, which is being given hearing before the legislative committee on State Administration in Room 480, State House, Monday morning, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock.

The bill would authorize municipalities to issue bonds to raise money to purchase land and build homes thereon for the encouragement of home owning. The borrowing capacity would be limited to 1 per cent of the taxed valuation of the community, and a state building commission would be established to carry out the provisions of the act. Plans would be drawn up for one, two, and three family houses, standardized as far as possible, and contracts made for them with sources of supply, municipalities buying materials from the state committee.

The houses and land would, in turn, be sold to purchasers who would pay 10 per cent of the purchase price in cash, the municipality holding the remainder in mortgage. The mortgage, under the act, would be reduced to 55 per cent of the cost value of the property in seven years, after which it would be sold to a savings bank for a permanent investment. Local committees would be created, and the act is subject to referendum in every municipality upon petition of 10 registered voters.

Martin T. Joyce, secretary of the state branch, has written to the chief executive of every Massachusetts city, calling attention to the bill. He asserts that experts are agreed that such a plan will permit the reduction of the cost of building by 50 per cent, or close to it, and points out that it makes for permanency of residence and thrifty citizenship, an asset to any community.

## BATES IS READY FOR BIG CARNIVAL

### New Ski Jump an Important Addition This Year

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 3 (Special).—The Bates College winter carnival, which has developed into one of the most prominent features of winter life at the college, will take place the last three days of next week. This is the third year of the carnival, and it has progressed with rapid strides. From a meager beginning two years ago, when a few skating and snow shoe races completed the program of events, the carnival has added new events of outdoor life, until its three-day program this year promises to provide as thrilling a spectacle as may be found in the State.

The greatest addition by the Outing Club this year is the new ski jump built under the direction of Prof. Woodward, and conforms to the Dartmouth standard as regards possibilities for swiftness of descent and jumps. The candidates for the jump are practicing daily.

Events for both men and women are carded for individual competition, including the "spill" for honors on the new ski jump. The daily program for the three days, the events starting daily at 3:30 p. m., has been arranged as follows:

Thursday—100-yard ski dash for men; 200-yard ski dash for men; 100-yard snowshoe dash for women; 220-yard dash on snowshoes for men; cross-country run on snowshoes, 1 mile, for men; ski jump for men, hockey game at 7:30.

Friday—Interclass snowshoe relay for men; interclass ski relay for men; snowshoe obstacle race for men; cross-country ski race, 1 mile, for men; snowshoe baseball game for men, dance at 7:30.

Saturday (all events on hockey rink)—100-yard dash for men, 50-yard dash for women, high jumps for men, two-laps backward for men, one lap backward for women, one-mile race for men, interclass relays for women, interclass relays for men, masque on ice at 7:30, awarding of prizes at 8:30, followed by general skating and bonfire.

## R.H. White Co.

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For those having a charge account with us—or for those of approved credit—

White's Annual February Postponed Payment Sale of Beautiful

## FURS

Buy Now! Wear Now! Pay Next October—8 Months from Now  
New High-Grade Furs—every piece critically examined and carefully selected for the quality of the pelts and quality of workmanship.  
The Best Furs in the market—bought since Christmas at the most favorable price concessions.

## NEXT FALL'S STYLES

For less than this year's styles. For less than these very same styles will cost if you wait until next fall.

You get the new Fur Coat Now, but you are not expected to pay for it until next October—eight months from now.

## MAINE FORESTER PLEADS FOR FUNDS

### With \$100,000,000 in Timber Lands Commissioner Says \$12,800 Is Not Enough

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 3 (Special).—Maine's great area of forest land justifies an expenditure of more than \$12,800 by the State, according to Samuel T. Dana, state forest commissioner, in commenting today upon the amount of appropriation recommended by the budget committee of the Legislature.

"The value of the wild lands in the State," says Commissioner Dana, "is about \$70,000,000. If to this is added the value of the timberlands in the southern part of the State, it is safe to say that the total value of our forests is well over \$100,000,000. They cover more than 15,000,000 acres, or more than three-fourths of the total land area of the State."

"Maine has a larger area of forest land than any other state east of the Mississippi, and a larger per cent of its total area forest than any other state in the Union. Many people are apt to think of our forests as being confined largely to the wild-land sections in the northern part of the State. This is a mistake. Some 6,000,000 acres, or nearly two-fifths of the total forest area of the State, is included in the plantations and towns outside of the forestry district."

"The importance of the forest in the industrial life of the State is indicated by the fact that those industries which depend upon wood as their chief material include 43½ per cent of the capital invested and 34 per cent of the persons employed in all manufacturing industries. We sometimes think of the textiles and of boots and shoes as our chief manufacturing industries. As a matter of fact the wood-using industries employ as much labor and more than as much capital as these two put together."

"The transportation systems within the State are maintained very largely by the products of the forest. Of the freight originating in Maine 43½ per cent of the total tonnage consists of rough freight products. If to this were added the products of the forest, made of wood, such as pulp, paper and furniture, forest products would furnish twice as much freight as the products of other manufacturing industries, and three times as much freight as agricultural products."

Further, Dana says, the forest is a mainstay for the use of the manufacturing and wood-using industries and would not be transported were it not for these.

"The prosperity of Maine is in a large measure dependent on the maintenance of its forests."

## MANY LABOR LAWS TO BE ADVOCATED

### New Hampshire Legislature Is Flooded With Measures

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3 (Special).—More labor legislation is pending in the State Legislature than ever before in its history. In addition to the 48-hour week bill, which has taken practically all the attention of the lower branch since the opening of the session, there are a dozen or more other important labor measures upon which action is to be taken.

One important bill proposes the establishment of an industrial relations court along the lines of the Kansas court, but modified to meet New Hampshire conditions. An arbitration bill proposes abolition of the state board of arbitration and conciliation, and the establishment of special boards of arbitration for each dispute. Another labor measure provides for a fine and imprisonment to violators of the law requiring an employer in advertising for strike-breakers to plainly state that a strike is on.

A labor contract bill proposes that a worker shall reimburse an employer for expenses of transportation if he accepts an offer and fails to perform the work. This applies particularly to the lumber business. An amendment to the liability and compensation law would extend it to all industries excepting farming and household work. A minimum wage bill is practically along the lines of the Massachusetts law.

Other measures affecting labor are an anti-picketing bill, a building inspection measure, an anti-injunction bill and an anti-discrimination measure which would prohibit discrimination against a striker after a strike.

## FELLOWSHIP SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 3 (Special).—Announcement is expected momentarily at Amherst College, of the suc-

cessful candidates for the Amherst Memorial Fellowship which becomes vacant September of this year. The committee in charge of this unique fellowship has had the task of selecting one from 280 candidates who represent almost all the leading colleges and universities of America.

The Amherst Memorial Fellowships, established in 1920, provide \$2000 a year for each of three Fellows, who are appointed for not more than four years for the study of social, economic or political institutions. They have scarcely a parallel in any group of fellowships offered by American colleges, as is evident from the rush of competition for them. It is not required that the appointee be to an Amherst graduate, nor that the fellow be a recent graduate, although he must have completed a college course, and have shown qualities of leadership and promise of original contribution to his chosen field.

## ROLLING MILLS ON FULL TIME

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3.—The Rolling Mills of Bancroft & Martin here will start operating on full time next Monday. Business officials of the company, is now better than since October, 1920, and the stabilizing of steel prices at a somewhat higher level will enable them to advance wages under a schedule now being prepared.

## Theaters and Music

### Boston Amusement Notes

Channing Pollock, playwright, whose latest drama, "The Fool," comes to the Selwyn Theater on Feb. 12, gave a talk at that theater yesterday afternoon before members of the Drama League of Boston. Mr. Pollock made a vigorous plea for the better things of the theater, urging the necessity of supporting intelligent and honest drama, that is entertainment and something more, in order to encourage managers to abandon their belief that the public wants only croak plays and musical comedy.

A private showing was given last evening of the cyclorama of the Battle of Chateau Thierry in the exhibition building at Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue. The work has been completed after many months of work by Edward J. Austin and a large staff of painters, and is said to be an exact representation of the battle field in all its essentials. Houses, roads, hills, and trees are shown in accurate relation to the front, tanks, course, and bridge blown up, airplanes swoop, and in general a surprising realistic mimic representation is offered.

"Great Sights East of Suez" was a subject well chosen for last night's traveltalk by Burton Holmes at Symphony Hall. If all of the illustrations and programs would attain the height of interest contained in this last one, there would never be a question raised as to the continued drawing power of these travel series. The majority of the illustrations were motion pictures, and they included such unusual and applause-compelling scenes as those of Indian elephants, guided by gentle native boys, breaking down whole sections of the heavy jungle and dragging out the great teak logs—vivid glimpses of strange ceremonies in Benares; of tin miners at work, and of the Royal Ballet of Siam.

A. MAUDE ROYDEN TO SPEAK  
Miss A. Maude Royden of London, England, preacher and author, will make her last public address in Boston tomorrow evening at Symphony Hall on "The World at the Crossroads," under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association. In the afternoon she will address the students at Wellesley College. Tomorrow evening the program will be opened by an organ prelude by Francis W. Snow, organist of Trinity Church. Miss Royden will be introduced by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., bishop of Massachusetts. She will leave Boston tomorrow night for Lowell and depart Monday evening for the middle west.

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SILK CREPES, taffetas, Cantons and crepe de Chine. PLEATS are a big feature, used as panels and in sleeve trimmings. Beaded motifs in colors, beautifully blended, are important, too. And another thing—CUFFS, again, to match the new Vionette collar of pin-tucked georgette and filet. Navy, black, brown.

See the five styles pictured—reading from left to right:

1. Canton with beaded ornament, \$29.75;

2. Figured silk crepe, heavy, rich, \$29.75;

3. Crepe de Chine with beaded medallions, \$29.75;

4. Taffeta with corded shirtings, \$29.75;

5. Canton with new Vionette collar, \$29.75.

SECOND FLOOR—HOVEY'S

## HUMANE WORKERS SEEK STATE LAWS

### Boston Society Prepares Statute Urging Schools to Teach Kindness to Animals

Humane workers the world over are preparing to attend the International Humane Conference in New York City on October 22-27, this year, plans for which are being discussed by officers of the American Humane Association and those of the various societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the United States. One of the principal questions to be discussed will be the treatment of food animals in American abattoirs.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and chairman of the Committee of the American Humane Association on Slaughter-House Reform, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that no more pressing question is before humane workers, though he intimated that the matter of extend-

## "Madam Butterfly"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" at the Boston Opera House last night, with Edith Mason as Cho-Cho-San, Irene Pavloska as Suzuki, Giulio Crimi as Pinkerton and Giacomo Rimini as Sharpless. Mr. Polacco conducted. After a dull first act, playing, singing, and acting all picked up notably and the remainder of the performance went with a swing. Mr. Polacco contrived to save even the melodies from too saccharine monotony.

Miss Mason's voice improved steadily as the evening progressed, until at the end she was revealing its full beauty. Was it Miss Mason or Florence Easton or another who first sent the child out to play in the garden instead of making it imitate George M. Cohan in his early days? It was a step toward making the sentimental melodrama more acceptable. Now if Mr. Polacco would eliminate Kate, since she refuses to eliminate herself, we might have a really good time in the third act.

Miss Pavloska's performance excellently matched Miss Mason's, without overshadowing it. This versatile singing-actress sang with beauty and acted with intelligence. Mr. Rimini went along with the rising tide of the performance. Mr. Crimi has a voice of great natural beauty, but he persists in mauling it; his intonation last night was often uncertain. Nor does he make a fine figure of an American naval officer. His uniform on his nuptial day was dingy and baggy. We thought that when he came back he might look better. But no; apparently he had not changed it during the three years.

The setting for the second and third acts was attractive, but we should like to see this piece mounted by Mr. Dillingham.

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SECOND FLOOR—HOVEY'S

## REPORT CRITICIZES BOSTON FINANCES

### Commission Declares Street-Widening Authority Was Illegal

Exception to the manner in which certain street widenings and other public works have been conducted by the Boston city government, and opposition to a proposed amendment to the new city pension law, are the main points touched on by the Boston Finance Commission in its annual report to the Legislature of Massachusetts. There is little new in the report, many of the matters referred to having been considered at length in special reports during the past year.

The commission does, however, take occasion to reiterate its conviction that the authorization of the Province Street widening was illegal since it obligated the city to an extent beyond the legal borrowing power. Criticism is also made of methods employed in awarding contracts for street work, and the commission declares that these methods cost the taxpayer \$67,000 last year. The commission asks that its appropriation be increased from \$40,000 to \$50,000 for the coming year in order that new investigations can be made.

The report reached the Legislature after adjournment yesterday, coming into the House clerk's office almost at the same time as a report of the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs against the bill of the Mayor of Boston to abolish the Finance Commission.

## RENFREW CONCERN'S PROFITS

Renfrew Manufacturing Company reports profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, of \$238,096, compared with profits in 1921 of \$291,534 and \$248,895 in 1920.



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The February Furniture Sale Interests Jane Abbott

The thrifty and the wise wait until our semi-annual furniture sale starts before selecting new furniture. Being in a position where I can wander at will through our vast assortment, it is very easy to note the many excellent values, the beautiful finishes, the quality and workmanship and the beauty of the design. I have selected two from the many which are offered. If you wish to order these articles by mail or phone, I will give you my personal attention.

Windsor Arm Chairs

BEAUTIFUL, as well as comfortable, with a solid saddle seat, odd shaped cane panelled back and artistic legs of the Queen Anne period design. Finished in richly polished mahogany.

\$22.50

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VALUE which is astonishing. Large and comfortable, of closely woven reed, with a rich nut brown, with cretonne cushioned back and deep, loose cushioned spring seat. The rocker to match is the same price.

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FIFTH FLOOR



## AUTHORITIES DIFFER ON OPIUM PROBLEM

Sir John Jordan Urges Reduced  
Production; J. Campbell  
Seeks Control

GENEVA, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Permanent Advisory Committee appointed by the League of Nations to assist it in the task of supervising the execution of the International Opium Convention has just concluded its fourth session at Geneva, at which it has gone into the whole question of the control of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

At its previous sessions the committee proposed certain measures, which have been adopted by the Assembly of the League instituting the use of import and export certificates by countries which have signed the convention and providing for the collection and examination of statistics supplied by various countries concerning medical and scientific requirements.

The sittings of the committee were held in private, the majority of the members considering that this tended to greater freedom of discussion, but it may be stated that two distinct points of view as to the best means of dealing with the drug problem manifested themselves, and in order to ascertain exactly what these points of view were, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed the principal protagonists of each. On the one hand there are those who claim that the only effective way of dealing with the matter is to reduce production, while on the other hand there are others who claim that it is impossible at present to limit production anywhere but in India, and limitation there would mean increase elsewhere.

### Curtailed Production Urged

The representative of the first-named school is Sir John Jordan, who spent many years in China, and was British Envoy Extraordinary and British Plenipotentiary in Peking from 1906 to 1920. Sir John began by stating that over 10,000 chests, each containing 140 pounds of raw opium, are exported annually to Singapore, Hong Kong, Indo-China, Siam, and other places where there are Chinese, and he claimed that the convention was ineffective because it only prohibited the export of prepared opium and the raw opium was imported by these places and prepared on the spot. Of the four countries in the world producing opium—namely Turkey, Persia, India and China, only the first three exported, China producing exclusively for home consumption. In Sir John's view the convention was defective in that it provided for the control of production and distribution of raw opium, but did not limit it. He said:

Turkey and Persia will probably be represented at the next session of the advisory committee as well as India, and I have suggested that the problem should be attacked from the point of view of production, and the only way is for these countries to reduce exports proportionately, that is to say gradually, in all of them.

So long as you produce opium it will find its way to the consumer. The viewpoint of the advocates of control was placed before the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. J. Campbell of the India Office of the British Government, formerly a civil servant attached to the Indian Government, and representing the Indian Government on the committee.

### Control Impossible

Mr. Campbell's contention is that effective control of production in Turkey and Persia is impossible. He says:

Persia has signed the opium convention, but with the reservation that she does not agree to Article 3a. This article reads: "The contracting powers shall take measures to prevent the export of opium to all countries which shall have prohibited its entry." This is an essential point, and though she has signed with this reservation, she has not yet ratified. If India were to restrict production she would set herself up as a moral mentor to the Far East. From the first of January of this year no opium will be exported from India unless the Government of the country to which it goes states that it is wanted for legitimate purposes. It is for the Government of those countries to decide what are legitimate purposes.

The convention appears to be having a very powerful effect already, and there is an enormous decrease of imports wherever one turns. It has taken nine years to get this instrument going, and why should we discard it after only about a year's real working? If the convention were really applied the opium problem would be solved.

### AUSTRIA TO RAISE UNIVERSITY FEES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 12—News received in London from Vienna indicates that it is almost certain that Austrian University fees will be immediately raised from 900 to 3000 or 4000 kronen for Austrian students, and from 3000 to 30,000 or 40,000 kronen for foreigners. Several universities, and notably those of Innsbruck and Graz, have protested against this proposal, as they believe it will greatly reduce the number of students. It is also understood that the Vienna Council has decided to devote 112,000,000 kronen to cultural and charitable purposes. This amount will be divided among a great number of institutes of various kinds, but it is worth noting that, despite the general distress prevailing in Vienna, a considerable sum is devoted to biological research work.

**BELGIUM REBUILDS DWELLINGS**  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Official statistics show that the total amount of dwellings rebuilt or in the course of repair in the devastated area amount to 51,539. To these figures must be added 11,000 temporary buildings. There are still 26,311 dwellings to be rebuilt or repaired.

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in several new and charming models, beautifully fashioned of the most desired fabrics very exceptionally priced

Breakfast Coats of crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace . . . . . \$12.75

Slip-on Negligees of crepe meteor, with sleeves of georgette . . . . . \$19.75

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### Women's Wool Hosiery

comprising the remainder of the present season's assortments, for street and sports wear, is now marked

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Bonbon Dishes . . . each \$4.90 to 9.75

Salt-and-Pepper Shakers; set of six in case per set . . . . . \$5.25

Bread Trays . . . each 10.00 to 16.00

Candlesticks . . . each 6.00 to 20.00

Sandwich Plates . . . each 14.75 to 22.00

Compotiers . . . each 9.75 to 53.00

Cake or Fruit Baskets each 12.00 to 65.00

Vases . . . each 5.90 to 50.00

(First Floor; Madison Avenue section)



## NO AMENDMENT OFFERED BY CANADIAN OPPOSITION

Government Attacked, for Lack of Economy—Attitude Regarding Near East Crisis Criticized and Commended

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3 (Special).—The three leaders of the Canadian political parties have spoken in the House of Commons, and so far no amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne has been offered. The address presents the first opportunity during the session for the presentation of any lack of confidence vote which the Opposition forces may desire to put forth.

The speech from the throne which is supposed to set forth in general terms the legislative program of the Government for the coming session was in the present instance about as indefinite as usual, but at the same time gave evidence of as much ministerial intent as has been manifested in the past in the matter of parliamentary reform.

Arthur Meighen, leader of the official Conservative opposition, proceeded early in the debate to attack the Government in what is probably its most vulnerable point, namely, failure to curtail expenditures.

The former Premier declared emphatically that, while taxation and revenue had been increased, the national debt during the 12 months tenure of power of the King Government had also increased by \$45,000,000. Mr. Meighen contended that such a condition of affairs could not long continue, and mercilessly attacked the Administration for lack of economy. He further found fault with the Government for inactivity with regard to the British Government's appeal for assistance in connection with the Near East crisis.

**Prime Minister Defends Attitude**  
The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, made little attempt to answer the charge regarding expenditures, leaving the treatment of that question, no doubt, to his Finance Minister, W. S. Fielding. With regard, however, to the Government attitude

in connection with the Near East crisis he declared that the correspondence had been confidential, but that the attitude of the Government in deciding that Parliament must be consulted in connection with any projected participation in a European war, was perfectly sound and would be upheld by the public as a whole.

The Progressive Party has a new leader. During the recess T. A. Crerar resigned from the position and Robert Forke of Brandon was appointed in his place. Mr. Forke who now heads the Agrarian group is comparatively inexperienced in parliamentary work, but is possessed of an honesty of purpose which may carry him far. Today he declared that his party did not support the Government, nor did it oppose the Government, but stood for that which it regarded as vital for the nation and well-being. He advocated an increase in the British preference and the removal of tariffs which were a barrier to trade.

He regretted the fact that at present the United States imposed heavy duties against Canadian produce, but expressed the hope that closer trade relations between "two neighbors" might at an early date be brought about. "Members on my side of the House," he said, "do not intend to give up the fight for a reduction in duties, not merely upon plums and farm machinery, but upon all the necessities purchased by the common people."

**Commended Government's Stand**  
Mr. Forke commended the Government upon its stand with regard to the Near East crisis, and declared that Parliament must be consulted on all questions relating to participation in wars. Any other stand would be contrary to the constitution and to the policies underlying the League of Nations.

in Moscow on its feet as a co-operative concern. The money already sent is being used to purchase machinery and equipment in Germany. The union has also started a transmission service for sending money to Russia, which it does at 7 per cent, a rate much below the commercial price—sometimes as high as 25 per cent—owing to special concessions by the Moscow officials.

## PROHIBITION TO BE ISSUE AT CONGRESS OF PAN-AMERICANS

(Continued from Page 1)

Costa Rican Congress in August, 1921, providing that public establishments dispensing alcoholic liquors must be closed all day on Sundays and election days; after 12 o'clock noon on holidays and after 9 p. m. on other days. Executing orders of the sale or consumption of liquor have been issued in the Dominican Republic, Panama and Paraguay. The American occupation was responsible for an order in the Dominican Republic in 1921 prohibiting the sale or giving of intoxicating liquors in hotels, restaurants, saloons or other places where liquor was on sale.

In Panama the President issued a decree in 1918, regulating the issuance of permits for the sale of liquors in the cities of Panama and Colon, and making similar provisions concerning the operation of establishments dispensing liquor.

The President of Paraguay, by decree of Feb. 11, 1919, established certain zones of temperance within which the manufacture and sale of liquors are prohibited.

**Mexican States Act**  
The Governor of the State of Sinaloa, in Mexico, in 1915, prohibited the sale, importation, or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in that State under the penalty of five years' imprisonment. In Yucatan a prohibition law, permitting the sale and manufacture of beer and light wines only, was enacted in 1915 but repealed in 1920. During 1922 the State of Oaxaca passed a law regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature of Colombia in 1917, providing for the establishment and operation of saloons according to population, but the law was not passed. In 1920 a draft of a constitutional amendment was presented to the Legislature by the President, providing for the limitation of the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, but no action was taken. In the State of Antioquia the Assembly of that department, in 1922, unanimously passed a resolution asking the National Congress to authorize the state assemblies to prohibit within their respective territories the sale, distribution, sale, and consumption of distilled liquors; and in the State of Bolivar the director of hygiene appointed a committee to organize a departmental league against alcoholism which will act jointly with the National League Against Alcoholism.

Bolivia, Ecuador and Salvador, while not having enacted laws on the subject, have shown efforts in that direction. In Bolivia, for instance, the police authorities of La Paz, the capital, in 1916, ordered saloons, hotel bars and other places where liquors are dispensed, to close on Sundays in compliance with a law which makes Sunday a day of rest.

While Ecuador has not passed any legislation to regulate the use and sale of alcohol, the campaign against alcohol in that country is reported to have reached a considerable degree in the number of cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct before the police court of Guayaquil. In 1919, the figures show, there were only 785 cases of drunkenness, against 1560 the year before; and the number of cases of disorderly conduct numbered only 622 in 1919.

## TARIFF COLLECTIONS CONTINUE TO GROW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Prediction by customs officials that tariff duties collected in January would exceed \$45,000,000 have been borne out by final computation of collections for the month made public at the Treasury. Collections for the month totaled \$46,345,991, an increase over December of about \$7,000,000.

The continued increase since the new tariff act went into operation last September has been the basis for estimates by customs authorities and Treasury officials that customs receipts during the current fiscal year would amount to \$480,000,000. Some officials now believe that with a continuation of the present rate of importations, even that estimate may be exceeded.

## CLOTHING WORKERS TO START NEW BANK

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have completed plans to open a New York co-operative bank like that in Chicago. The plans are before the New York State Superintendent of Banks.

The capital stock of \$200,000 has already been guaranteed by the union, together with \$100,000 surplus. The Chicago bank, founded in July, 1922, received in deposits in three months \$991,000, and now holds more than \$1,500,000. The first installment of \$250,000 for the Russian clothing industry in Moscow reached Berlin a short time ago. The union has almost \$100,000 more ready to send out of the \$1,000,000 promised to put the Russian American Industrial Corporation organized

## EDUCATION CALLED ESSENTIAL TO LABOR

Highest Salaried Woman Official in State of New York Seeks to Improve Industrial Field

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—"We are coming to a time when the real work of the Department of Labor is to be more and more a matter of education, and when the general education of the public is to be emphasized more than police activities," said Miss Frances Perkins, the newly appointed member of the State Industrial Commission.

Miss Perkins, who in assuming office becomes the highest paid woman official in the State of New York, with a salary of \$8000 a year, asked to outline her "program" to The Christian Science Monitor representative, said:

My conviction that the Department of Labor must function increasingly as an educational body of such a strong one that I feel no hesitation in stating it. By this I do not mean that there should be any cessation of police activities, merely meaning that the time has come when the public is ready for more than that. The function of the Department is to make the public obey the minimum. The new province of the Department of Labor is to persuade the public to go beyond the minimum—and this is essentially a work of education. The operation of the Department is to do all that they have done in the past to uphold and respect the law—and far more. We must educate the public to want better protection for working groups, and the time and money of the Department of Labor must be used toward this end.

Miss Perkins is especially interested in the consumption of several pieces of legislation for which she has been an ardent worker in the past. Continuing, Miss Perkins said:

The limitation of the working day to eight hours for women and the minimum wage laws are measures for which we have been laboring long and earnestly. I do expect to see the fruit of our labors realized before the end of the year 1923. I anticipate success for these two measures within the year.

Another improvement which I anticipate within the year is a correction of the workers' compensation law which will mean an increase in benefits and a cutting down of the waiting period which elapses before a workman can claim his benefits.

Miss Perkins has official charge of the bureau of industrial compensation, statistics and information, mediation and arbitration, and the industrial code. For many years her efforts have been devoted to a study of the problems involved in labor administration and industrial improvement. She brings to her work a practical knowledge and an experience in handling industrial problems. She was executive secretary of the Consumers' League of New York for two years, and helped frame many of the existing labor laws.

The improvement of conditions for women working in laundries is an important item of Miss Perkins' constructive program, and she contemplates a laundry code which shall establish good working standards in this industry. The adaptation of laundry machinery to the stature of the women is an important phase of this adjustment.

## RAIL TRANSPORT NEEDED IN IRELAND

Repairs to Lines an Immense Financial Drain on Roads

DUBLIN, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence).—"Railway transport for the conveyance of troops and supplies throughout the south of Ireland is essential to the Government at the present time," was the opinion recently expressed by the assistant manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Road transport," he continued, "could never take its place or be so suitable, safe, or cheap, should the railways be closed down. The disturbances and upheavals on the railways have undoubtedly been caused by employees, since a technical knowledge of engines, and certain tools for displacing the lines have been used." The railways, he added, had been run on a business basis. Neither politics or religion had had anything to do with the appointing or removing of an employee. Any employee discovered doing anything to harm or destroy the railway would be instantly dismissed. If such questions crept into business everything would of course be turned upside down.

In answer to a further question, the assistant manager said that the repairs on the line due to malicious destruction had been a terrific drain on the company's finances. New rails and other plants had to be constantly supplied, the majority coming from the works at Inchicore, and he was glad to be able to say that there had been no faulty production through dis-

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Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

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## MONTANA TO UNITE CITIES AND TOWNS

Radical Governmental Reform Will Do Away With Waste and Save Money

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence).—The problem of two forms of government functioning side by side, one for the county and the other for city, exists in every state in the Union, but Montana is the first to take constructive steps toward ending what in many respects is a wasteful and inefficient administration of public affairs. Under a state constitutional amendment recently adopted, the door is opened to one of the most radical steps ever attempted in the country toward reforming county and city government.

The amendment provides for legislative power to abolish city or town Government, and to unite, consolidate, or merge cities and towns under one municipal Government; and further, the legislative assembly "may designate the name, fix and prescribe the number, designation, terms, qualifications, method of appointment, election, or removal of the officers thereof, define their duties and fix penalties for the violation thereof." It may also "fix and define the boundaries of the territory so governed."

Before the close of the present session, legislation will be enacted whereby the smallest, richest and most populous county in the State will be empowered to adopt city-county consolidation under a commission-managerial administration. The Butte Chamber of Commerce is largely responsible for, and behind this development. Under the proposed new charter, 11 school districts will be unified, the city library system made county-wide, and thereby and county governments unified, effecting a minimum saving of \$500,000 a year.

Consolidation of public activities usually results in greater efficiency, and where this is coupled with a reduction in the expense of operation, it is expected to furnish a powerful argument for the adoption of this means of governmental reform.

A special bill for optional county home rule under the managerial form will also be submitted to cover the conditions and requirements of rural sections of the State.

## PORTLAND CLOSES SURVEY OF ALIENS

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—A survey of foreign-born residents of Portland has just been made under the direction of the Portland Americanization Council. The canvassers, some 1200 in number, were all women who volunteered their services. The work extended over one week.

Eight hundred families, averaging five members each, were reported as including one or more persons in need of Americanization work. About 500 of these persons expressed a desire to learn the English language. Scores of others said they desired to be in the way of acquiring American citizenship. A large number were started in attendance at the free night school being conducted here for the teaching of English, as a result of the survey.

## MEASURE PROVIDES FOR PRISON FARMS

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Four state prison farms, where prisoners with more than 30 days to serve might be transferred from any jail or workhouse, are provided for in an act introduced into the state House of Representatives yesterday by Franklin S. Edmonds, representative from Philadelphia. Prisoners would be put to work growing produce and supplies for the prison and other state institutions.

An appropriation of \$200,000 is provided for the purchase of lands, \$20,000 to be available June 1, 1923, and the balance Jan. 1, 1924. For operating expenses and salaries \$80,000 will be available June 1, 1923.

**GRASS USED AS TOWELS**  
PETROGRAD, Jan. 1.—Bundles of dried grass and flax are sold in the streets of Petrograd, near the public bath houses, to be used as towels by the bathers. They cost but a penny or so, and are thrown away after use.

**COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES IN NEW ENGLAND**  
I have a special confidential service for selling Hotels, Theaters, Newspapers, Commercial Buildings, Manufacturing Plants, and Textile Mills.

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AGRICULTURAL BANK BUILDING, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## Pittsfield Electric Co.

Light, Heat and Power  
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## CONVICT WHO MADE GOOD PLEADS FOR PAROLE ACT

L. V. Eyttinge Speaks in Delaware for Adoption of Law Similar to That Which Gave Him His Chance

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence). Charitable, political, mercantile and civic agencies of Delaware, with all the force of the religious element of the State, came to Dover in support of the proposed parole bill which would give convicts who maintain good conduct while in institutions an opportunity to be paroled after they have served half their sentence.

The chief address to the members of the Legislature was made by Louis V. Eyttinge, who served terms in four prisons and was only recently paroled from the state prison at Arizona, where he was serving a life sentence. He has a position with an advertising company in New York. He made his reputation as an advertising writer of great ability while in prison. The parole law of Arizona, he says, gave him the opportunity to make good and he came to Delaware voluntarily to plead in favor of parole law for this State. He made his plea in a clear and distinct voice and his earnestness impressed everyone.

"I have served in four prisons. The last time was for life, for something which now I believe is generally admitted in favor of parole. I was convicted largely by circumstantial evidence and past reputation."

The speaker said that most all prisoners are sentenced for a definite

## Warden Calls Reformation Purpose of Imprisonment

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Whether the Utah state prison is an institution for punishment, or reformation of criminals is a question which has come before the 1923 Legislature because of a wide divergence of opinion among officials.

While the indeterminate sentence law is being argued, James Devine, warden, is proceeding with his own theory that the prison is a place for reformation and not punishment. Heretofore, the prisoners have had the work to do. Mr. Devine has recommended to the Governor that provisions be made to give employment to every able-bodied man in the prison. Mr. Devine has also offered the county commission of Washington county convicts for road work at \$1 a day. The plan has not been approved. It has the sanction of the board of correction which supervises the warden's work.

## ALABAMA TO STUDY NEEDS OF FARMERS

**Legislative Committee Asks State-Wide Aid in Formulating Agricultural Code**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence).—In an effort to secure an agricultural code which will meet the needs of Alabama agriculture, W. F. Garth, Senator of Huntsville, chairman of the recess committee on agriculture which will begin its work shortly after the Legislature's recess, has invited all citizens of Alabama to co-operate in its efforts to make a study of agricultural needs.

"The purposes of the Legislature in adopting the resolution creating this committee was to make a thorough study of the agriculture of Alabama and its needs, with a view to improving agriculture as a whole and of hastening progress in its development," said Mr. Garth.

Further statement of Mr. Garth was to the effect that during the recess of the Legislature he and his committee will make a thorough study of state needs, calling on farmers from every section in order to get the point of view of all parts of the State. The committee will pay special attention to the recommendations of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, the agricultural educational school of the State, and to the organized farmers who present recommendations to them.

In a public statement recently issued the committee asked for the co-operation of all people in the State interested in farming, which is three-fourths of the population.

Members of the recess committee besides Senator Garth are: George W. Duncan, Senator of Athens; S. A. Burrs, Representative of Talladega; C. W. Ashcraft of Florence, and R. J. Goode Jr. of Gastonburg.

## QUEBEC AUTOMOBILE STATISTICS

QUEBEC, Jan. 30.—Automobile registrations in the Province of Quebec in 1922 totaled 69,701, as against 10,000 in 1915, according to the provincial minister of roads. In 1915 only 2430 cars entered the Province, while in 1922 the number had risen to 24,594. The Minister further stated that highways in the Province formed a total of 2000 miles, 1500 miles yet to be constructed. In addition to these highways, there were 3000 miles of improved municipal roads.

**Final Clearance Sale**  
Beginning Monday, February 5

Merchandise Repriced  
Regardless of Cost

to make room for Spring Models which are arriving daily in our Ready-to-Wear and Custom Dept.

**SUITS COATS  
GOWNS WRAPS**

For Evening  
Daytime and Traveling

Have you visited our New Ready-to-Wear Shop?  
You are invited to visit us and become acquainted with our quality and prices.

**Hurwitch Bros.**

344 Boylston St., Boston



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented.

## The Flemish University Question

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Anent your editorial "The Flemish University Question" in your issue of Dec. 28, I am sure you will allow me to make things a little clearer to your readers and also to correct a few mistakes. As an old subscriber I know that the Monitor always stands at the front for justice and for the oppressed against the oppressor.

The conflict, as you state, goes back a good many years, not however as a contest for power of the Flemings and the Walloons, but as a contest for the Dutch tongue like their northern neighbors in Holland, but for complete equality with the Walloons who speak French.

Since the revolution of 1830, which separated Belgium from the Kingdom of the Netherlands and which was led by the Walloons, the latter have ever been the dominant faction, although they constitute the minority of the entire population.

Since that time and a good many years after the revolution French was the official language of the country, until the Flemings began to assert themselves, stand up for their rights, fought assiduously for them inch by inch and compelled the Government to proclaim Dutch official also.

As, besides the Walloons, they had to fight their own upper classes, progress has been very slow and the new policy was enforced by name only as the opposition was entrenched in all the Government positions and intended to keep them.

Although the Flemings have gained much ground they are far from being on an equal footing with the Walloons, as today we stand before the fact that in the intermediate and higher institutions of learning the Flemish student has to get his lessons in French, his books are French; as an intellectual he must hear, read and talk in a language not his own.

It is a happy phenomenon that the intelligent Flemings protest more and more against this injustice; that the women also begin to see that the mother tongue should not be inferior to the foreign one and that the Flemings want to reform this wonderful anachronism of a French university in a Dutch-speaking country.

There are four universities in Belgium; of these, two are private institutions, the free University of Brussels and the Roman Catholic University of Louvain; the two others are state universities, one in Ghent and one in Liege. French is the medium in all of them. A few years ago, as the Flemings began to get more and more insistent, the Government saw that something had to be done, and proposed to create a new university in Antwerp with Dutch as the medium for teaching. This, however, the Flemings indignantly refused. They did not want a gift; they wanted equality and would not be satisfied until they had one of the state schools as their own and as the University of Ghent is located in their midst—Liege being in Wallonia—they insisted on Ghent.

Your editorial further states that the justice of this has not been denied by the Walloons. If this was the case there would be peace in Belgium today. I was surprised, however, to see the Monitor advance the reason for the protest against this charge the fact that the University of Ghent is an important link between Wallonia and Flanders, which amounts to the same thing. Furthermore there remains the University of Brussels and of Louvain, a link respectively for the liberals and the clericals of southern Belgium. Both of these, like Ghent, are centers located in the Flemish part of Belgium and use French as medium for teaching. The trouble is that the Walloons do not want one link but as anyone can see, they want all of them.

As for the protests, supposed to come from the French speaking people in Europe, the French and the French-speaking Swiss, one fails to see what these people have to do with a fundamental question that concerns only the two racial components of modern Belgium.

**Army and Navy Supplies**  
QUALITY GUARANTEED

L. & P. Worcester-shire Sauce.....25c  
C. & B. Anchovy Sauce.....25c  
Catsup, 17 oz. bottle.....25c  
Tobacco Sauce.....15c  
Liebig's Bouillon Cubes, 1 doz.....25c

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270 Main St., Worcester, Mass.



SIGNOR TURATI  
DERIDES PREMIERAn Ardent Socialist Himself, He  
Bitterly Attacks Anarchism—  
Critiques Conduct

By DR. B. M. TIPPLE

One of the dramatic incidents in Benito Mussolini's first meeting with the Italian Parliament was his brief but sharp encounter with Filippo Turati. The Premier, sure of his 300,000 armed Fascist back of him, had treated the deputies with scant courtesy. Turati arose and in scathing terms rebuked him, declaring that for the first time in 50 years a premier appeared before the national Camera as a master, and not as a servant.

Turati is about the most consistent leader in current Italian political life. Even his bitterest enemies have never been able to call him an opportunist. He believes in Socialism, and bribery has not tempted him to change his views, neither have threats intimidated him.

One of the men who helped clear the atmosphere of the spirit of hatred and violence inculcated by Bakunin, the Russian anarchist, by substituting a radical but peaceful program of humanitarianism and universal welfare, was Filippo Turati.

## Turati Organizes Socialists

Turati considered the contemporary economic and social conditions as the natural evolution of economic laws, not as the overbearing results of the selfishness of those who controlled labor and the other agencies of wealth. But it should be recognized that improvement was not only possible, it was imperative. The State must be supreme—this is a primary necessity. Respect for law and order must be enforced. Starting out with the frank recognition of these indispensable conditions, Turati advised the organization of the proletarians of all countries, in order gradually to absorb the productive forces of the world in an all-embracing, powerful international body.

At Genoa, in 1892, the Socialist Party was organized. The anarchists were barred from membership. The new party threw its lot into the political ring, aligning itself with the Democratic and Progressive forces. Victory was sought against Capitalism through all legal means. For 40 years Turati has battled unflinchingly, consistently for his original program.

In 1898 he was arrested, tried, and condemned by military tribunals to 12 years' imprisonment. The sentence was never executed because the Milanese rallied to him and elected him to the national House of Representatives.

## A Stirring Appeal

Like Bissolati and other moderate Socialists, he stood squarely with his country in the war. Being against violence, he yet understood the necessity of destroying the instigators of the war, together with their whole violent system. Italy will not soon forget the words with which he closed his oration in Parliament, following the dark day of Caporetto, "La Patria è sul Grappa!" ("The Fatherland is on Mount Grappa!"). Here the Italian boys were making their stand against the crushing, victorious enemy.

Inside and outside of the Italian Parliament Turati has taken strong issue with Mussolini and his Fascism. This means serious opposition for Fascism. As he sees it, Fascism is one of the many post-war manias. It rode to power as the miraculous panacea for all ills. At grips with reality, Turati says it will soon give evidence of its marked limitations and the disillusionment of the masses will follow.

WOMEN ASK STATE  
FOR PAY MINIMUM

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Legislation providing for a minimum wage for women is reported by those in charge of the bills as having an excellent chance of adoption at the Nebraska Legislature. The House Committee has favorably reported the bill introduced there. This was secured after a hard fight in the committee and two public hearings. The measure fixes the minimum wage to be paid women in all employment, save domestic service and upon the farms, at \$12 a week and 35 cents an hour where employment is irregular.

In Nebraska the bill will apply more directly to the packing houses and the smaller telephone companies.

DELAWARE WOMEN  
TO ENFORCE RIGHTS

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Under the direction of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, who is in charge of the legislative department of the National Woman's Party, amendments to laws of Delaware which are alleged to discriminate against women have been introduced in the General Assembly. According to Mrs. Hilles, Delaware mothers do not have equal control with fathers over their children. A Delaware father can will away from the mother the guardianship of their children. It is also declared that the inheritance laws discriminate against women. Another amendment would permit a

married woman to choose her legal residence.

Delaware has never granted the right of franchise to women. While Delaware women have voted for the last three years, it has been under the national amendment. It is expected that another effort will be made at this session of the Legislature to obtain state enfranchisement. Several bills have already been passed giving women of certain towns authority to vote at school and town elections.

ARKANSAS MEASURE  
TO HALT RUM BOATS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3 (Special)—A bill requiring the registration of all house boats and motor boats operated in Arkansas was introduced in the Arkansas House of Representatives yesterday. It is designed to further obstruct the liquor traffic in the State. Its sponsors declare that hundreds of boats are being operated in the State solely by distillers of illicit liquors.

The bill requires that all boats must be described in full and the purpose for which they are to be operated specified in the registration application.



Oil-Burning, Steam-Driven, Locomotiveless Carrier

Railroad Experts Hope That This Type of Unit Car Will Soon Supplant the Wasteful, Inefficient Steam Locomotive

WATER AND LAND  
AIRCRAFT SUCCEEDS

Machine Built for Navy Meets  
Land Test—Sea Test to Be  
in Washington

DAYTON, O., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—An airplane adapted for landing on water or land was given a trial flight at the Dayton-Wright field recently. The plane is the first ever built in the United States that is adapted to landing on both water and land, and was the first seaplane tested out at Dayton.

The plane was constructed on contract with the United States Navy by the Dayton-Wright Company. It was designed by Col. V. E. Clark, aeronautical engineer and designer for the local company.

All the land tests with this ship proved successful, according to Lieutenant Commander Smith, naval representative at McCook Field, under whose supervision the craft was constructed.

The ship is constructed with a single pontoon in the center and two wing-tip pontoons, which are utilized for landing on the water. A retractable landing gear which enables the pilot to pull the wheels up out of the way, or to drop them when coming to a rest on land, is a part of the ship's equipment.

The ship is powered with a Wright H engine of 300 horsepower, and is capable of making high speed under favorable conditions.

Further tests will be made when the ship is received at Washington, and for the purpose of shipment it has been dismantled and crated. Commander Smith will supervise the water tests at Washington. He expressed the belief that it will behave well on the water, and officials at the Wright factory are confident that it will prove one of the most satisfactory land and water planes that has been produced.

OIL IMPORTS FIGURES  
LONDON, Feb. 3—The United Kingdom's imports of oil in the week ended Jan. 29 were more than 19,000,000 gallons.

RAILROAD EXPERTS SEE HOPE  
IN LOCOMOTIVELESS CARRIERS

Point to Use of Modern Oil-Burning Steam-Driven Single  
Coach as Aid to Community Life of Nation

Demand for greater service from American railroads is forcing radical changes. Wastefulness and inefficiency in either men or equipment are necessarily yielding to methods that provide transportation adequate to needs. Coal-consuming steam locomotives of but 10 per cent efficiency are giving way to the less wasteful gasoline, oil-burning or electrical engine. Conciliation and production are replacing strikes and stagnation. Some phases of these problems with special reference to more obvious innovations coming slowly, perhaps, but surely, are dealt with in a series of articles appearing in *The Christian Science Monitor*. The third article follows:

Practically every American railroad has its "Sleepy Hollow Branch," kept going simply because it can not very well be dropped. Ordinarily, once the engineer of such a section gets his

of the ordinary steam locomotive. The Unit Car secures this high degree of efficiency through the use of superheated steam at a temperature of 700 to 800 degrees F. The normal locomotive works under a pressure of 200 pounds to the inch, whereas the Unit Car carries a pressure of 800 pounds. The essential difference between the two engines is in their method of heating water: the old-fashioned way is by coal, while the Unit Car uses fuel oil or kerosene, which enables it to get up steam in from 20 to 25 minutes.

Compressed air is used to atomize the fuel in the Unit Car's firebox; after 200 pounds' pressure is reached the heated steam itself takes the place of compressed air, and blows the fuel into bits.

Any oils can be burned, no matter how cheap and crude, that will flow

under a pump. Highest proof brick fire-clay, officials declare, has crumbled up as dust under the direct flame of the burner. Now the firebox has been arranged so that when the flame is lit, every brick and joint of fire-clay glows with radiant heat. Combustion is complete. There is no smoke after the start. Every particle of oil is consumed, it is asserted, before the gases touch the boiler heating surfaces. One sees no fire in the firebox; only white-hot incandescence.

One-Man Proposition

To be of service on the branch lines the Unit Car must be economical. In practice this is the case. It is the "one-man car" of the steam world, needing a single engineer for its operation, though a conductor is usually taken along as a "crew." Seven-tenths of a gallon of oil have been found sufficient to carry it a mile,

under a pump. Highest proof brick fire-clay, officials declare, has crumbled up as dust under the direct flame of the burner. Now the firebox has been arranged so that when the flame is lit, every brick and joint of fire-clay glows with radiant heat. Combustion is complete. There is no smoke after the start. Every particle of oil is consumed, it is asserted, before the gases touch the boiler heating surfaces. One sees no fire in the firebox; only white-hot incandescence.

Imagine commuters of that particular branch line awaking one morning to find an efficient, oil-burning, steam-heated, comfortable 38-passenger Unit Car ringing along its steel rails. Lonesomeville would rub its eyes; Sleepy Hollow would take notice! This is the change apparently just ahead of thousands of remote country towns; the steam-propelled unit train has been invented, has been tested, has come to stay. One company has put out nine such cars, run by oil, which are at present giving good service. Of one of them, tried out by the White River Railroad Company, Rochester, Vt., E. S. French, the vice-president, at a meeting of the New York Railroad Club in May, 1922, said:

This car has now been in almost continual operating service for about five years, and our experience has convinced us that high pressure steam offers the best solution for self-propelled car problems.

One of the severest tests of overload is the contest between the Unit Car and the winter weather such as we have in northern Vermont. Temperatures of 20 degrees and more below zero, coupled with several inches of snow covering the tracks the entire length of the run, are conditions that the car successfully overcomes several months during the year.

Steam in 25 Minutes

Compared with the acknowledged heat waste of even the most modern locomotives, the boiler efficiency of the Unit Car is high, officials of the Unit Car Company of Boston declare. It is said to be about 77 per cent out of a possible 100, or nearly three times what is claimed for the boiler efficiency of the ordinary steam locomotive.

or .65 gallons of kerosene. Fuel oil in New England costs from 3 to 6 cents a gallon. The car will travel 200 miles on one filling of water. Lubricating oil at the rate of three-tenths cent a mile keeps the engine running smoothly.

## Some Specifications

Some of the specifications of the car are: Light weight, 59,000 pounds; speed quickly attained, 50 or more miles an hour; oil-tank capacity, 195 gallons; boiler tested at 3500 pounds per square inch; curve radius, 50 feet.

In appearance the carrier is closer to the usual railroad passenger or interurban coach than is the case with most gasoline-engine cars. The body is of steel, 50 feet, 7 inches long on the Canadian National model. Next to the driver's compartment, in which is located the boiler and auxiliaries, is a baggage compartment. There are seats for 38 people and two extra folding seats in the baggage compartment, where eight additional passengers may sit. The rear platform is enclosed. The brakes work by compressed air. The car is designed for single-end operation, but may be driven at the same speed in either direction. The oil is carried underneath the car, from which it is automatically pumped to a self-acting cut-off stopping the fuel supply when the water in the boiler gets dangerously low.

The Unit Car makers think the possibilities of development before their carrier are boundless. They point out that enough reserve power is developed to pull a trailer, a combination now being tried out on the Boston & Maine.

As time passes, many a Lonesomeville-Sleepy-Hollow branch will see its time-honored repose invaded by this efficient intruder. Then more than one round-trip a day can be made, freight can be handled with expediency, and the life of the community will be quickened. Even as important, the countless "feeder lines" of the Nation which have become liabilities to railroads in many cases, due to the advancing costs of coal, will be redeemed to the profit both of the communities they serve and the railroads themselves.

## SAVINGS DEPOSITS

JUMP \$1,500,000

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press)—Savings deposits in the United States increased by about \$1,500,000,000 in 1922 as compared with 1921, according to preliminary figures tabulated by the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers' Association and announced here through district headquarters.

The figures show that compared to reported savings deposits on June 30, 1921, of \$16,618,695,000, the amount for the corresponding date in 1922 was \$18,087,493,000.

The number of savings accounts indicated by the partial data in hand was 28,957,526 on June 30, 1922, as compared to 26,637,831 on the corresponding date in 1921, a gain of 2,319,695. For both the amount of savings and the number of depositors, later data of states from which complete returns have not yet been received are expected to show larger gains for 1922.

LABOR IN SERIOUS PREPARATION  
FOR STRUGGLE WITH CAPITAL

British Research Department Has Been Organized, and Is  
Publishing Series of Studies on Labor and Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—Perhaps the most significant development arising out of last year's engineering lock-out, which proved so disastrous to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, is the decision to interest the rank and file in the matter of the industry's higher finance. Knowledge is power, and the executive's policy in publishing what is described as the first of a series of studies in Labor and Capital prepared by the Labor Research Department, offers an immense scope to the younger students and the Labor College classes.

The Labor Research Department, now an integral part of the Labor movement, was first started by a group of young and enthusiastic middle class intellectuals, "fresh from Oxford," with strong Labor sympathies, who realized how tremendously handicapped a trade union must be in its efforts to maintain—much less improve upon—the standard of living of its members without the assistance of an enlightened and intelligent publicity organization. So they set themselves the task of developing the work started by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb and the Fabian Society. The railway men's strike found the workers without effective means of publicity, and faced with a plethora of facts and figures to which the leaders could give but scant and occasional reply.

## Aggregations of Capital

The research department here applied their investigations to a particular industry, and did exceptionally useful work in meeting the arguments of the railway companies. Then followed the miners' strike; and if the miners failed of their purpose it was not in any sense due to lack of publicity, this side being again placed under the direction of the research department.

Since then the Labor movement, both on its political and industrial side, has realized the importance of publishing facts, and has taken the department entirely under its control, including one or two other bodies vaguely functioning on similar lines.

The Labor Research Department is now publishing a series of "Studies," the first of which, as stated, deals with the engineering industry. Among a whole host of figures, the most astounding are those which show the enormous expansion of the most important groups with powerful aggregations of capital behind them. A vast majority of engineering firms are embraced by the Engineering Employers' Federation, amounting to about 2560, and representing a capital of approximately £500,000,000. Of these, 200 firms alone command capital to the amount of £300,000,000.

## Value of Machinery

But what concerns the operative engineer and the consuming public generally is the value of the engineering products as compared with pre-

war figures. Although the tonnage of machinery exported fell considerably during the years 1912-1919—since which time it has gradually improved, though not yet reaching pre-war standards—the difference in value is not so pronounced.

A powerful flip will be given to trade in agricultural machinery when normal relations are resumed with Russia, for, whereas nearly 37,000 tons was exported to that country in 1913, this had fallen to a trifle over 2000 tons in 1921.

The value per ton of electrical machinery has increased by approximately 300 per cent, and even more in the case of textile machinery, while wages, which never trebled those of 1913, had in 1921 begun to decline rapidly.

WOMEN'S SCHOOL  
PROVES SUCCESS

Illinois League Hopes to Have  
Yearly Citizenship Course

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 3 (Special)—Results obtained by the Northwestern University School of Citizenship, held here in connection with the Illinois League of Women Voters, proved so gratifying that they warrant the hoped-for establishment of a yearly school, according to Mrs. May Wood-Simons, chairman of the league's citizenship training committee. This school was the first to be held in the middle west in conjunction with a university. More than 100 Illinois women attended.

In speaking of the success of the school Mrs. Simons said: "It is hoped that these women will return to their communities and build up citizenship education centers that will become a force in their communities in securing good government. I don't believe there is a single woman here who has come entirely for her own education. They came for information and methods that can be utilized."

The program took up methods of teaching citizenship, primarily lessons, demonstrations and getting the views of experts of various government problems. Emphasis was laid on the problems of administration and the field of government from its local to its international aspects.

In April a similar school running four and a half days is to be held at the University of Chicago.

**EGGS BY MAIL**

Direct from Farm—Delivered Safe in METAL EGG CRATES—Have your relatives or friends in the country ship eggs and butter to you, save money and get strictly fresh farm products. Aunty's Metal Egg Crates solve problem of shipping. Built-in sheet metal egg holders cushion and protect eggs. Light weight—strongly constructed—See your dealer or write for free descriptive folder.

METAL EGG CRATES CO., Inc.  
85 W. 34th St., New York City

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Chicago

## February Sale of Silk Outfittings

3,600 silk night dresses and step-in chemise  
women's and misses' at 4 special prices

Many months have we planned this sale in order that it might even surpass last February's noteworthy values. The variety is wide, the styles are new, the quality of each undergarment is high, and the prices are way below those warranted by today's silk market. We advise your liberally selecting lingerie for future as well as present needs, for gifts and personal use.

Third floor.

1,200 silk step-in chemise  
in moyenage styles

Unusual quality, style and workmanship characterize these new-style step-in chemise in dainty, practical styles.

Irish lace 2.95 Tailored top, self straps  
filet lace

Flesh, peach, orchid chemise with lace edged bottoms. Some are entirely tailored. All very remarkable values.

600 silk step-in chemise  
—of radium crepe de chine

Rich filet or imported val. laces combined with dainty flowers and tucking or stitching adorns the chemise.

Moyenage models 3.95 Lacey or tailored

Square or scalloped hemlines, tailored or lace edged. The straps are of ribbon or self material.

1,200 night dresses of silk  
with straps or armholes

Full cut, roomy night dresses with wide straps or sleeve effects. Some with tailored poiret top.

With real 4.95 Or neatly tailored  
filet lace

The gowns are in elaborately trimmed, tailored or semi-tailored models—in flesh, peach, orchid. All very specially priced.

500 night dresses of silk  
—of radium crepe de chine

Most pronounced values, are these heavy quality silk gowns, in new individual styles, lace adorned.

With antique 7.95 or exquisite  
filet lace venise lace

With armholes or straps and with round, square, V or bateau necklines; adorned with beautiful flowers.

## High Shoes for Women

Many women are finding it difficult to obtain suitable high shoes because so many stores have ceased to carry them in desired styles and sizes.

But at the Coward Store you find as usual a pleasing variety of High Shoes. We also carry regular High Top Shoes in new and popular styles—Coward-built for foot-easiness.

The Coward Shoe is noted for neat looks, long wear and economy. As the Coward stock and range of sizes is unusually complete, perfect fitting is practically a certainty.

The  
**Coward  
Shoe**

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

James S. Coward  
260-274 Green Street, New York  
(Near Warren Street)

"Say it with flowers"

**A. WARENDORFF  
Florist**

3 STORES

1193 Broadway 325 Fifth Ave.  
and at Hotel Astor  
NEW YORK CITY



## GOULD AND WEAR MEET CHAMPIONS

Great Match Expected Today in United States Amateur Doubles Racquets Tourney Finals

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—One of the greatest amateur doubles racquets matches ever staged at the local tennis and racquet club is expected to take place this afternoon, when C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of the local club, meet Jay Gould and J. W. Wear Jr. of the Philadelphia Racquets and Tennis Club in the final round of the United States championship tournament. Pell and Mortimer were the present champions, while Gould is the world's open court tennis champion, and with Wear the United States amateur court tennis doubles champion. Pell and Mortimer won their way to the final round yesterday by defeating L. Du Pont Irving and G. F. Waterbury of the home club, in the most brilliant matches they have ever shown, by the score of 15-8, 15-5, 15-12. Gould and Wear won their semi-final match with equal ease from C. J. Coulter and G. St. George, 15-5, 15-8, 15-11, the losers making their appearance in this tournament as representatives of the local club. Mortimer was particularly effective in the Pell-Mortimer match, his service doing for many aces, and his angle shots being wonderful in their accuracy. He aimed his drives especially at Irving, who appeared far below form, and made many errors, especially in the handling of drives off the back wall. Irving was considerably off in service, losing it on faults, often at critical moments. In the later moments of the third game only did the losers play up to the champions, when they made a few brilliant rallies, but they were particularly interesting, and then it was that the play of Pell reached its full scope. Gould and Wear were in good stroke for their match, but the newcomers showed better than had been expected, and made many errors, especially in the handling of drives off the back wall. Irving was considerably off in service, losing it on faults, often at critical moments. In the later moments of the third game only did the losers play up to the champions, when they made a few brilliant rallies, but they were particularly interesting, and then it was that the play of Pell reached its full scope.

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## Toronto Receives Its First Defeat

McGill Triumphs by Score of 5 to 3—Losers Minus Stars

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## DENTON LEADING LEAGUE STANDING

Layton Can Get Back Into Tie by Winning His Two Games Today

**THREE CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING**  
Player W'n L's P.C. High  
D. Denton, Kansas City 27 9 14 750  
T. St. Louis, St. Louis 24 11 11 706  
O. Reisel, Philadelphia 24 11 11 706  
R. L. Cannefax, New York 22 12 10 647  
Clarence Jackson, Detroit 18 13 9 606  
P. E. Maupome, Chicago 14 12 11 538  
H. Wakenfield, Milwaukee 14 12 11 538  
C. A. McCurt, Pittsburgh 14 12 11 538  
Hugh H. Heel, Toledo 10 16 11 385  
John Hahnman, Cleveland 13 21 8 382  
E. W. Lookabaugh, Pitts. 10 24 10 294  
Byronne Jackson, Chicago 12 12 9 282  
Frank Lopez, Cleveland 8 26 7 235

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Will J. M. Layton of St. Louis, title defender against T. St. Denton of Kansas City for leadership in the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League? The answer depends upon the issue of two engagements today at St. Louis between Layton and John Hahnman of Cleveland. By doubly defeating Hahnman, Thursday, Denton pulled out of the tie for first place.

The games today will dedicate the new billiard room opened in St. Louis by Layton. The title defender should be favored to win, as Hahnman on his tour lost six of eight games played. The match with Layton was scheduled for last Wednesday, but was postponed for the dedication. Layton will try to equal the record of Denton, 23 victories to 9 losses for an average of .750.

An opportunity to upset the leaders in the race is offered P. E. Maupome of Chicago, six games on four weeks. While Maupome has hung around the middle of the table of standing, dividing with a majority of his opponents, he is capable of surprising performances on occasion.

If he defeats Layton, Wednesday, and Denton, Thursday, the race will grow much tighter. However, these two leaders can be trusted to take care of themselves and it will afford a distinct surprise if Maupome does better than an even split. He opens the tour with a pair of games against Harry Wakefield at Milwaukee Monday.

C. A. McCurt of Pittsburgh is the other contestant to take the road next week. He tackles John Hahnman at Cleveland Monday, Otto Reisel at Philadelphia Wednesday, George Moore and R. L. Cannefax at New York Thursday and Friday.

After his remarkable tour this week, Reisel should be expected to strengthen the hold on third place which he captured from Cannefax. He made the best record of the season on the road by winning nine out of ten games. He divided only two of his opponents of Detroit. Of course those well down in the second division, Reisel has been doing the record making for the league and he is expected to be right up among the first few in the home stretch.

Nearly two-thirds of the games scheduled have now been played. Of the 364 contests carded, 216 have been played. There are eight players who still have a chance to cut in for the first four finishers.

## Canadians Start the Second Day in Lead

Dominion Skaters Win Four of the Six Opening Events

**MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 3.**—With four of the six events held last night credited to Canadian skaters, while United States experts were the winners in the other two, Dominion speed-skaters are out today to make as good a showing in the second day's events of the Dominion skating championships which opened here last night. The opening was marked by the highly spectacular performance of Harry Kasky, the Chicago speed skater who took Saranac Lake by storm during the Adirondack Gold Cup series, the brilliant racing of C. P. Gorman, of St. John, N. B., and the generally excellent showing made by the Maritime Province.

Kasky won two events, the 220 yards and the half-mile, and finished third to Gorman in the mile. Joseph Moore, New York State champion, was unable to win first in any of his events, taking second place to Kasky in the 220 and occupying the same place in the mile.

In the juniors, the St. John juveniles carried off first honors in the half-miles under ages 16 and 14, pride of place going respectively to Logan and Buckley. Smith of Montreal won the half-mile under 15. The summary:

220-Yard Senior Final—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; A'Hearn, New York, second; Edward Glover, Toronto, third. Time—2m. 20s.

Half-Mile Junior (Under 16)—Won by Logan, St. John, N. B.; Parady, Lake Placid, second. Time—1m. 30s.

Half-Mile Senior—Won by Kasky, Chicago; Joseph Moore, New York, second; C. P. Gorman, St. John, N. B.; third. Time—1m. 24s.

Half-Mile Junior (Under 14)—Won by Smith, Montreal; Bloomfield, Montreal, second; Nicholson, Montreal, third. Time—1m. 24s.

Half-Mile Junior (Under 14)—Won by Smith, Montreal; Bloomfield, Montreal, second; Nicholson, Montreal, third. Time—1m. 24s.

One-Mile Senior Final—Won by C. P. Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Joseph Moore, New York, second; Harry Kasky, Chicago, third. Time—3m. 52s.

**MRS. SMITH WINS PLAY-OFF**  
BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Alexander Smith of Shenecost, who tied with Miss Anita Lipme of Chicago for the low medal in the annual January tournament for women players, won the play-off yesterday. She covered the course in 87 strokes, against 88 for her opponent. Mrs. Smith was in 42 and Miss Lipme required 47.

**TRANS-PACIFIC RACE JULY 20**  
SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 3.—The board of directors of the Santa Barbara Yacht Club has set the date of the trans-Pacific yacht race for July 20, it was announced today. The date was chosen, it was said, because of the favorable trade winds during the latter part of July.

**INDIANA SIGNS INGRAM**  
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 3.—W. A. Ingram of Jeffersonville, Ind., former United States Naval Academy football star and head coach at William and Mary College last season, yesterday signed a contract as head football coach at Indiana University. It was announced here by E. O. Sticht, director of athletics at Indiana.

**RETHLIEHM, Pa., Feb. 3.**—W. C. O'Neill, who has given Lehigh University two intercollegiate lacrosse championship teams in the last few years, was yesterday re-engaged as coach by the athletic committee at its annual meeting, at an increase in salary. He will come here in March.

## Pittsburgh Wins First From Eveleth

Second Game Tonight—McGovern's Goal Results in Victory

**PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.** (Special).—The Pittsburgh Hockey Club will meet the Eveleth Hockey Club in the second match of their two-game series here, tonight, in the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association. Eveleth received a 1-to-0 defeat at the hands of Pittsburgh last night, a goal shot by C. J. McGovern a spare, from a wild scrimmage in front of the visitors' net in the first period resulted in the victory. Eveleth got an unfortunate break

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Class A Metropolitan squash tennis team championship season for 1922-23, which came to a close this week, was the thirteenth that has been held, and for the third time the title has passed from the Harvard Club. Yale's victory was well deserved and it was the second Eli conquest in the 13 annual competitions, Heights Casino being the only



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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Bruno Walter in America to Conduct Symphony Concerts

New York, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence) — BRUNO WALTER, conductor of the Munich Opera, arrived here this afternoon on the Manchuria, having come to direct concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. He said that he had lately given some programs in Vienna and that he had appeared in Hamburg just before taking ship for the United States. Talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he remarked that in Vienna he saw Wilhelm Gericke, formerly conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and found him happy over the fact that American conductors, on the initiative of Walter Damrosch, had got together for the benefit of himself and his family. He spoke of Max Fiedler, another former Boston Symphony conductor, as located at Essen, in charge of an orchestra.

Among those who met Mr. Walter at the pier was Paul Bender, the Metropolitan Opera bass. Mr. Walter referred to Mr. Bender as having once belonged to his musical family at the Munich Opera, and he named Mme. Ivo, Mme. Orlean and Mr. Schützendorff, now singing in the United States, as also having been members of the Munich group. In the course of the customs examination, a valise containing orchestral scores was opened, and the interviewer asked if there were any new pieces of music amongst them.

"I'm here too short a time," said he, "to produce novelties. But a work I'm interested in is one of the Mozart symphonies in D, not the familiar one of three movements, but the less well known one of four. When performing it, I shall reduce the orchestra considerably. I hold that that should be done with the symphonies of Mozart's younger period, because they are so much like chamber music compositions."

As Mr. Walter and his friends moved toward the street, the interviewer expressed regret that visitors like him were so seldom asked to direct opera performances in the United States and deplored the common opinion that conducting in the concert hall was of more consequence than conducting in the opera house.

"Oh, yes," he made answer. "Opera is a sort of high school for the conductor. That's the prevailing idea, and I think it rather correct. In opera you have all the problems, and you work them out one after another. Then you are ready for understanding of them in concert."

Mr. Walter began his artistic career in childhood as a pianist, coming out in public at the same time as Josef Hofmann. His highest achievement in recent years has been, perhaps, his directing of the Mozart and Wagner festivals in Munich. He is visiting the United States for the first time, and his plans include three appearances in New York, a short call in Detroit and a four-weeks' stay in Minneapolis. He gives his first concert in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 15, presenting Beethoven's "Leonora" overture No. 2, the Mozart symphony in D and the Brahms symphony No. 1.

W. P. T.

## London String Quartet Heard in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence) — The London String Quartet played most beautifully for the Chamber Music Association, Arthur Beckwith, of London, appeared as substitute for James Levey, the regular first violin. The feature of the program was the quartet by J. B. McEwen, professor of composition in the Royal Academy of Music in London. The work is dedicated to the London Quartet. It is in three movements. The first is named "Le Phare" ("The Lighthouse"). The first violin has ethereal passages suggestive of the dashing of the spray against the beam, the far outlying of the beams of light, the swooping flight of the sea birds and their cries. Then the rage of the storm is lulled, with the gentlest of ripples in place of the crested billows. The following movement is "Les Dunes" and the strings are muted for a Debussy-like reverie evocative of the beach of sands inviting to somnolence or meditation. In last place is "La Rêverie." The literal significance of the term is, a woman who scrapes on the violin, a sort of gypsy fiddler. The tune played is what Stevenson would call a "ranting sprig" of gypsy. The quartet is named "Biscay" and it was born of vacation travel in the neighborhood of that notoriously turbulent stretch of water.

Mozart's quartet which bears the number 15 in the Peters edition was distinguished for the reading of the inimitable Adagio. It was a tribute to the quality of the audience that a work of such intimate, profound and solemn character should have made the supreme impression of the afternoon. Yet the familiar and beloved op. 59, no. 3, of Beethoven made an almost equal impression. In the Andante movement, particularly skillful was the pizzicato of the cellist, Mr. Warwick-Evans. One prefers not to individualize, when the quartet ideal is so well realized, for the prime satisfaction to the listener is the consonance of the ensemble, not the voice severally considered. But the violaplating of H. Waldo Warner had a quality comparable with that of the performance of Mr. Kreiner of the Letz Quartet, for nimbleness of execution and perceptive feeling.

The Minuet of the Beethoven work was compact of mettlesome grace

and articulate precision, and it passed fluently into the formidable difficulties of the closing allegro molto, with that heroic fugue which is the bane of the tyro and the delight of the virtuoso. It is a feat to play that fugue as this quartet performed it—but there was at no point the impression that the artists were "showing off." They had applied the buffing-wheel to every measure so laboriously that what might have been full of sound and fury rippled along as placidly as Mr. McEwen's Bay of Biscay when the storm was over. There was never a hint of the raucous scrambling all too common among amateurs who essay this great quartet.

The concert was a little too long. It lasted an hour and 40 minutes. It would have been too bad to lose any portion of it, but instead of three quartets there should have been two with a shorter composition midway.

## Georges Enesco Appears With Detroit Orchestra

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence) — Georges Enesco, appearing in the triple rôle of soloist, conductor, and composer, dominated



Bruno Walter

the eighth pair of concerts given by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on Jan. 25 and 26. He conducted his own Suite, op. 9, and Rumanian Rhapsody in A major, and played Bruch's G minor violin concerto.

As a violinist, Mr. Enesco is of the Valse and Sauter school, which treats the violin always as a singing instrument. His technique has undoubtedly been neglected in the pursuit of his profession as a composer. The intonation was faulty, the tone somewhat small and at times reedy, and the finger facility not remarkable, but his interpretation was poetic, refined, and sincere.

As a conductor he was greater. He knows how to wield the baton, and the orchestra responds to him without the slightest apparent effort. The suite is an interesting work. The prelude is original, the minuet lovely and the interlude has a noble theme, but the finale is too long drawn out and has a bad anticlimax. Mr. Enesco writes with an idiom that seems peculiar to him alone; he has something definite to convey with it that is not a mere experimenting or a seeking for effects, as seems to be the case with many modern composers.

The rhapsody was not unlike the last movement of a Liszt rhapsody, and the audience was mightily pleased with its catchy rhythms and clever orchestration.

The Beethoven symphony was given a beautiful reading by Mr. Gabriellwitz. Seldom has the orchestra played with finer quality.

## Hallé Concert

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence) — At the first Hallé concert after the holidays, conductor, soloist, and orchestra were

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all Hallé people. Though "Till Eulenspiegel" and the "Poem of Ecstasy" were in the program, there can be no question that Arthur Catterall, the Manchester violinist, was the great draw. The Brahms violin concerto is not every listener's concerto; it is too lacking in geniality and too packed with thought to win the average audience; but it is a great work and has stretches of the most lovely melody, the coda of the first movement being one of them. Gradually it has become the test piece, more even than the superb Beethoven concerto, for the placing of every violinist of the first rank. Mr. Catterall succeeded to the extent that he carried his audience completely with him.

## Mr. Stokowski Conducts at Concerts Padeloup

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Special Correspondence) — M. René-Baton has twice in succession given Paris the opportunity of hearing foreign conductors. One week the program of the Concerts Padeloup was under the direction of D. E. Inghelbrecht, and a few days ago the dais was reserved to Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Stokowski can compare with the most famous chefs d'orchestre. He is clear, precise, and simple in his attitudes. His authority is neither brutal nor forced. His right arm can describe

vast curves, but the amplitude of its movement is regulated by the musical sentiment, and the action of the hand always remains within the limits of a normal beating of time. The left arm commands the nuances, the expression, the revelation of the idea.

Mr. Stokowski conducted works of the most diverse schools. What sensibility did he show in some fragments of Vivaldi! Nothing more surprising, more moving, than to find in this great American chef d'orchestre full comprehension of the French master of the seventeenth century—not merely an understanding of the text, but, above all, the spirit of the work, of its delicacy, of its poetry, of its expressive power. With what measured tenderness his gesture commanded the cellos in the mysterious and suave Nocturne du Triomphe de l'Amour, in which all Lull's genius of composition and emotion is expressed!

Then we heard a Passacaglia of Bach orchestrated by Mr. Stokowski. It is ingenious, unexpected, and testifies to the conductor's talent and virtuosity.

His interpretation of the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven rather surprised French ears. The French are accustomed to more mystery. Mr. Stokowski was rather harsh, imperious, extremely correct—a correctness which was to the detriment of color.

Mr. Stokowski was enthusiastically applauded.

Even though the production of "The Three Sisters" is an almost flawless piece of stage endeavor, we cannot help expressing a secret desire that

## Moscow Players in "The Three Sisters"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence) — JOLSON'S THEATRE, New York, week beginning Jan. 29, 1923, P. J. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present The Moscow Art Theatre, in "The Three Sisters," a drama in four acts by Anton Tchekhoff. The cast: Andrei Sergeievitch Prozoroff..... Vasily Lushsky

Natalia Ivanovna (Natalia)..... Vera Bulgakova  
Olga..... Olga Bulgakova  
Masha..... Olga Bulgakova  
Irina..... Olga Bulgakova  
Fyodor (Fyodor)..... Vasily Lushsky  
Alexander Ignatievitch Vershinin..... Vasily Lushsky  
Nikolai Lvovitch Tuzenbach..... Vasily Lushsky  
Vasily Vasilevitch Shalov..... Vasily Lushsky  
Leonid M. Leonidoff..... Vasily Lushsky  
Ivan Romanovitch Tchekhov..... Vasily Lushsky  
Alexei Petrovitch Fedotkin..... Vasily Lushsky  
Nikolai Podgorny..... Vasily Lushsky  
Vladimir Carlovitch Rozlov..... Vasily Lushsky  
Feropont..... Vasily Lushsky  
Anisim..... Vasily Lushsky  
A singer..... Vasily Lushsky

The performance of "The Three Sisters" by the Moscow Art Theatre Company is a little finer, a little more delicate, and much more subtle and elusive than was their performance.

"The Cherry Orchard," by the same author, therefore "The Three Sisters" will very likely not make even as broad an appeal to the general public as did the other Tchekhoff play. These are doubtless good reasons why this piece is being acted instead of a work by some other author, chosen from the 70 or 80 plays in the repertoire of this excellent company. Possibly Constantin Stanislavsky desired to give to America the very best his company is able to do, without regard to popular appeal. Certain it is that the performance of "The Three Sisters" would seem to be the last word in the employment of the most modern acting technique to a play of the modern school. Here is a perfect understanding established between playwright, producer, and player. It is doubtful if New York has ever before seen a stage performance quite so exquisite in art values.

The play is of such delicate texture, so close to nature itself, that unless played by a company each member of which is a virtuoso—as in the present case—there is practically nothing there. Three sisters greatly desire to go to Moscow. They are unable to do so. That about sums up what plot there is. The nature question that arises is, "Why do they not go to Moscow?" As well ask why Hamlet does not avenge the murder of his father in Scene 1, Act II, in the play of "Hamlet," after having said the lines: "O! cursed spite! That ever I was born to set it right!"

In "The Three Sisters" Tchekhoff shows us aspiration held in bondage. "Denmark is a prison" to Hamlet. The small "provincial Russian town," which is an army post, is to Olga, Masha, and Irina a prison. They are held in bondage by accepting and surrendering to the conditions surrounding them. The other characters in the play serve, even though unwillingly, as mere obstacles in the carrying out of the desires of the sisters. Essays have been written on this play and its meanings, and essays should be written on the acting of each actor who is acting in it. Let it be stated again that the acting is not acting. We feel that we are intruding into a room where a most private conversation is taking place. We feel like saying, "I beg your pardon, I made a mistake, and stepping out. This is the highest test of good acting."

Again we see these players export beyond words in ensemble acting. A desire to point out individual pieces of good work, such as the old army doctor of Gribunin, the Olga of Vera Pashennaya, the old nurse of Elizaveth Shulskaya, is immediately challenged in our thoughts by the right for consideration of all the other players, so it is best to just refer back to the cast as a whole for those who were excellent.

Even though the production of "The Three Sisters" is an almost flawless piece of stage endeavor, we cannot help expressing a secret desire that

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for the greater spreading of the Moscow Art Theatre good news and good influence, that the fourth play had been another contrast to "The Cherry Orchard." If they had but chosen from their own repertoire "An Enemy of the People," or "Pillars of Society," or "Twelfth Night." And what a performance of Gogol's five-act comedy "Revizor" ("The Inspector General") this company surely gives. They would not have lowered their art standard and yet one of those plays would have had more popular appeal.

F. L. S.

## Art News and Reviews

## New York Exhibitions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 — Georgia O'Keeffe is a young artist of "Paris." She is an abstractionist, but she is human, humorous, lyric at times, and tender toward color and form. In the excitement of the moment she has not forsaken the sweet amenities of good painting, for which she is deserving of much thanks. She is a sort



"A Private Rehearsal," From Painting by Marcus Waterman

## Marcus Waterman's Works

Paintings by Marcus Waterman, done in Algiers and Spain some 35 years ago, are on view this week and next at the Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court, Boston. Mr. Waterman was one of a number of painters, well known in Boston in his time for their originality, who had to wait for years to receive their due appreciation.

Throughout this large showing of paintings, water colors, and pastels, it is possible to see an artist of the golden glow age of American landscape painting trying to get light into his pictures. Working out of touch with the French impressionists, some American artists did manage to find ways of representing the sunniness of out of doors in their paintings, in the dull greens and browns and heavy shadows with no blue in them, that were usually worked up of doors. Winslow Homer was one of these wayfinders.

Characteristic of Mr. Waterman's romantic style is his painting "A Private Rehearsal," which is reproduced on this page. There is always spaciousness in his compositions, and a strong feeling for the architectural. The human figures are placed so that scale has its due. Decorative, too, are his pictures always, for while the facts of nature, as in the large tree trunk on the right of the picture, are sufficiently indicated, one is conscious of details that of the romantic pictorial effect of the whole.

How well the lights and darks are contrasted is evident in the black and white reproduction. The original has added beauty in the soft reds of the costumes, the greens of the tree and the patch of dull blue seen through the grill at left center.

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## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET RESISTS "BEARISH" FACTORS

Net Gains for Week Recorded—  
Corn Takes Added Prominence and Advances

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—For another week grain prices on the Chicago Board of Trade defied "bearish" developments. Some cause not generally agreed upon steadied the market and enabled net gains to be recorded for the period on future deliveries of all grains. It is believed eastern professionals took leadership from the locals on sentiment that did not find reflection here. With wheat operations in a waiting mood, anticipating legislation at Washington will aid exports, much attention is being turned to corn. This grain added many supporters during the week and other grains followed it to higher levels. Cash corn showed even greater gains than futures, due to country feeders outbidding the Chicago market.

Corn is regarded not so much a world commodity as wheat. Being consumed largely in the United States, corn is believed on that account to be worth more than wheat, relatively. American surplus wheat must find a market through European countries that are at present unable to buy what they need.

Exports, however, still are a considerable factor in the corn market and the revival of foreign demand noted during the week had its effect. Reappearance of foreign bidding led locals to discredit the persistent reports that there are large accumulations of corn at eastern terminals. Gulf ports drew heavily on Chicago territory. Unfavorable reports from the Argentine on the corn crop followed the advance here.

Trading in wheat grew narrower during the week. Receipts are still running high and visible supply is said to be larger than for a similar period a year ago.

Shippers were slow moving grain out at export points and there was some decrease in foreign demand. Flour mills in the west slowed down and foreign statistics were "bearish." In the face of all this, wheat not only held its position, but advanced.

It is believed that only fundamental strength could have caused such a strength. What is important relation to all other food commodities, which average at higher prices than a year ago, is a substantial factor in keeping it up.

"While there appears to be little at present," said one market opinion, "on which to base optimistic views, there is no reason to anticipate decided price declines. European consumers are measuring their needs with their finances, but they must eat."

May delivery of wheat at \$1.18½ showed a net gain of 1½¢ over the high point of last month, where it was \$1.12½ gained 1¢; September at \$1.10 advanced ¾¢.

Corn for May at 74½¢ was up 1½¢ for the period; July at 74½¢ rose 1½¢; September at 74½¢ climbed 1½¢.

Oats for May at 45½¢ gained ¾¢; July at 45½¢ was up 1¢; September at 41½¢ advanced ¾¢.

Rye for May at 87½¢ was up 1½¢ for the period.

## SHARP RECOVERY IN STERLING AND FRANC IN LONDON

By Special Cable

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The chief feature of the week end was the sharp recovery of the pound sterling and the franc. The market was otherwise featureless.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

	£ S. D.	*Nt chge
War L 5pc 1923-47, 100	13	+ 13
Er C & C Mfg Ltd pf	14	+ 10
do ordy	9	+ 10
Courtauld	3	+ 2.3
Dunlop Rubber ordy	9	+ 1.4
Ang-Am Crop So. Af.	1	+ 11-12
De Beers Cons dtd.	12	+ 5
Rand Mines Ltd	2	+ 6
Ang-Am Oil Ltd	3	+ 1.2
Brit Contr Ltd pf	9	+ 1.2
do ordy	8	+ 1.2
Royal Dutch ordy	30	+ 38-3.4
Shell Trd & T ordy	3	+ 10-1.4
Radio Corp of Am pf	15	+ 1.4
do com	15	+ 6

\*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

## DIVIDENDS

J. G. Frill Company declared a dividend of \$1.25 on the common stock payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 21. This is the first distribution on issue since September, 1908, when a payment of 50¢ was made.

Jefferson Clearfield Coal & Iron Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½¢ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The National Grocer Company has declared a cash dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 7. The last dividend was 2 per cent, paid March 16, 1922.

The American Railways Company declared a dividend of 19½¢ per cent on the outstanding preferred stock, payable Feb. 29 in preferred stock to holders of record Feb. 15. All stock issued will be entitled to dividends from Feb. 15, 1923.

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## ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL'S NEW STOCK OVERSUBSCRIBED

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The recent offering by the Anglo-Persian Oil Ltd., of 850,000 ordinary shares, £1 par, at £3 15s. each, is reported to have been oversubscribed 12 times, according to advices from London. Applications were filed for about 10,000,000 shares, subscriptions totaling about £37,500,000.

Although the stock was offered at 37½ per cent of par, it has a market around £4 10s, about 450 per cent of par. The offering was made at 10s. a share higher than previous offerings of ordinary shares, early in 1922, and payments of 10s. a share on application and 25s. a share on allotment was required.

The company raised approximately \$14,500,000 through the sale, bringing the new money received from selling additional stock to \$45,000,000 in less than two years. The company has 19,450,000 shares outstanding consisting of ordinary and two classes of preference stock. The British Government has voting control through ordinary shares.

## MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York.—A two-point average rise in industrials since the lows of Thursday is the largest advance since the middle of January. If this is the genuine beginning of a new advance, we see no hurry about taking profits, because swings of this character usually go along with only minor interruptions for some time until the technical position becomes unpaired.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: If the upward movement is to be resumed, it should be clearly indicated in a very few days. Therefore, it is worth while to await positive evidence of this kind with respect to the main body of stocks and avoid buying them on top of these ultimate rallies until we find whether the rally is the starting point of a new forward movement.

Schlimer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Conditions surrounding the business situation and the money market all contribute to the belief that we may expect in the not distant future a resumption of the forward movement in security values. This much should be said, however, that there are no longer any great bargains in the market, as there were a year ago, and that consequently greater degrees of discretion in the selection of stocks for speculative purposes is more essential than at any time during the past year or 18 months.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It is generally recognized that some apportioning of the opinion market is necessary to continued prosperity in this country, and any event which tends toward this end is of vital importance and may be expected to be reflected in the stock market sooner or later.

F. L. Miliken & Co., Boston: Because of the conflicting elements, the market is hesitating at the moment. And until something more definite and tangible is at hand upon which to base operations, we believe no particular movement will be evidenced in either direction. The rails, however, offer a different picture. They are scheduled to enjoy the best upward movement that has obtained in a decade and, as repeatedly pointed out, there is everything in the stock market to be expected.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: While it is hazardous to attempt a guess as to the trend of prices for the immediate future, we are of the opinion that setbacks should be used to acquire selected securities. Several of the medium-priced rails appear attractive over the next few months, particularly Baltimore & Ohio, Pere Marquette preferred and common, Southern Railway, and Wabash preferred "A." The higher-grade rails, oils, equipments and steels also appear to contain good appreciative possibilities.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While we do not believe in placing too much emphasis on seasonal fluctuations, it is true that the next month is very apt to be an indicative period. This indecision is likely to be heightened this year by the highly uncertain conditions abroad. The domestic situation holds out such promise, and the prospect of ample credit is so great that we believe it will be found to be the part of wisdom to take the risk of the foreign situation, which quite likely at its worst phase right now, and to hold securities through any minor fluctuations that may take place during this time, in the belief that, with rising profits—especially in those lines where profits have been lacking for the last year or two—the normal discounting function of the stock market will eventually be to anticipate those earnings by placing higher valuations on stock equities. We believe that the chances of this decidedly outweigh those of really serious reaction, or that the general upward movement has already culminated.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Pool upbuilding somewhat overshadowed bear operations of late, and the short interest must be substantial. But there is little reward for narrow trading until the present period of narrow trading ends—an obscure and indefinite prospect.

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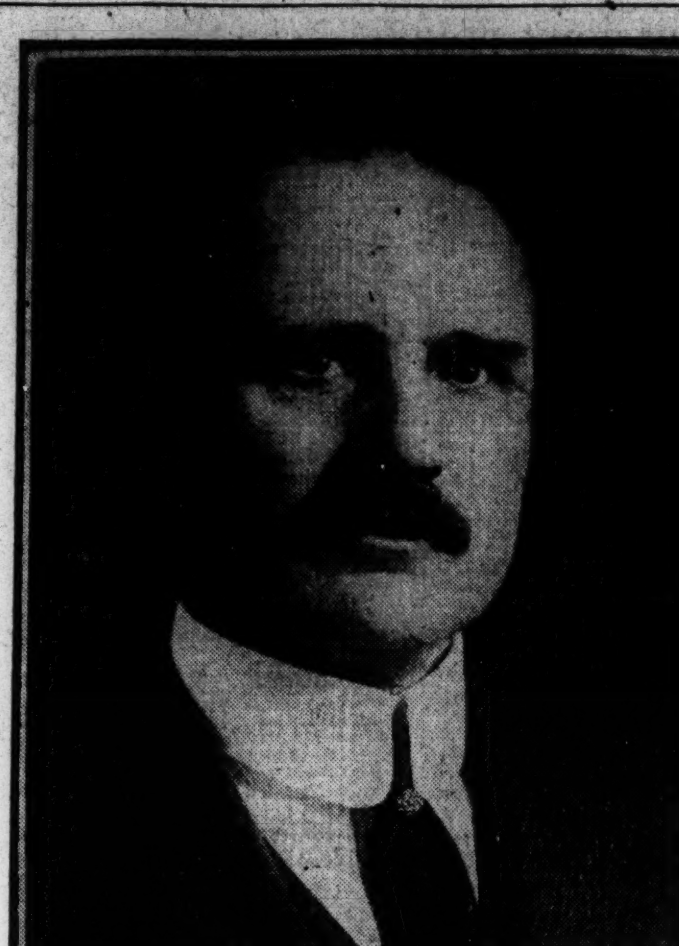
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Charles W. Nash

INTERWOVEN with the romance of the automotive industry is the rise of one of its greatest captains, Charles W. Nash, president of the Nash Motors Company of Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis. At 13, with the little sum he had saved, he began his first business enterprise by buying 10 sheep. These he put out to graze. In three years he was the owner of 20 sheep. "That was my start," he said, "for since then I have never been wholly without resources."

When 21 he became manager of a large farm near Flint, Mich. Here he learned the second fundamental lesson, that of working with and directing men of all types. After seven years of service, Mr. Nash left the farm, moved to Flint, and obtained work as a trimmer in the Flint Road Cart Company.

His progress from that time on was more rapid, for he pushed up from employee to manager, from organizer to owner. His exceptional ability as a manager of men was quickly observed by J. D. Dort, president of the cart company, and he was made superintendent of the plant with its 150 workers. With the growth of the firm into an establishment of eight plants, named the Durant-Dort Carriage Company, Mr. Nash, assuming responsibility of all details, became vice-president and general superintendent.

When in 1910 the Buick Motor Company needed rejuvenation, Mr. Nash was called in. Under his constructive work, as president and manager, the concern within two years was placed on a sound foundation. In 1912 he was given one of the biggest positions in the automotive industry when he was made president of the General Motors Company, a huge holding corporation comprising a number of automobile, truck and motor accessory concerns. He continued in this position until 1916, when, because of differences over policy, he resigned.

Two months after his resignation he bought the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, a concern which had grown from the bicycle days into a sound conservative producer of motor cars and trucks. Mr. Nash then began his greatest venture, that of developing the Nash Motors Company which has become one of the largest automobile manufacturing plants in the country.

In addition to the presidency of these great works, Mr. Nash became the head of the Lafayette Motor Company. He is also a director in several banks and a number of other corporations.

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET CONTINUES ITS UNEVEN COURSE

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Yesterday's session in the live-stock market was practically a repetition of the previous day's trading, with cattle somewhat higher, hogs lower and sheep uneven to steady.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; fairly active; beef steers and beef heifers 10 to 15¢ higher; spots more on beef steers; killing quality, plain; top yearlings, \$9.50; best mature, \$8.50; bulk beef steers, \$8.50; beef cows, canners and cutters, strong; bulk, weak to 15¢ lower; other classes, about steady; bulk calves, \$9.25 to \$10.25; bulk veal calves, \$10.25 to \$11.25; shippers, upward to \$13.50; bulk beef heifers, \$6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; closed weak around 25¢ lower; 200 to 225-pound averages, off more; bulk 140 to 180-pound averages, \$8.25 to \$8.40; top, \$8.45; early, bulk, 200 to 225-pound average, \$8.00 to \$8.20; bulk 240 to 300-pound averages, \$7.50 to \$8.00; weighty packing sows, \$6.50 to \$7.00; desirable 100 to 120-pound pigs, mostly \$7.75 to \$8.00; estimated hogs, 12,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; fat lambs, uneven, generally steady; \$15.25 to shippers; \$15.10 to packers; bulk fat woolled lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.10; clipped kind, \$12.00 to \$12.50; summer shorn, up to \$13; practically no yearlings or aged wethers offered; sheep, steady to strong; choice 114-pound ewes, \$8; two loads less desirable ewes, \$7.50; heavies, generally \$5.50 to \$6.00; feeders, quiet around steady.

Bond offerings to the amount of \$41,010,000 were made in the last week, non-paired with \$32,522,000 in the previous week and \$22,276,000 two weeks ago.

## FOREIGN BONDS RALLY FROM FIVE TO NINE POINTS

The somewhat more favorable character of news from the various European trouble-centers in the last day or two has resulted in a good rally in foreign bonds. At the top prices reached in Friday's and today's trading the more volatile issues are up from five to nine points from the extreme lows reached earlier in the week. Sensitiveness to news developments, however, continues to characterize trading, indicating the extent to which speculation enters into the market for foreign bonds.

The following table shows recent high, recent low, and points advance for seven active foreign bonds:

Bond	High	Low	Adv.
Belgium 7½% '45	88	85	3
Czechoslovak 8½% '51	84	79	5
French 7½% '41	91	85	6
French 8½% '45	91½	88½	3
Par-Ly-Med 6½% '58	71	68½	2½
Seine 7½% '42	82½	78	4½
Serb. Cr & Sl 8½% '62	60	55½	4½

## RUMANIA FINANCES

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The recent depreciation of Rumanian currency has been due partly to the obstruction in plans to consolidate Treasury notes held abroad through a consortium of London banks.

## LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Money yesterday was 1½¢ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 2½¢@2 9-16 per cent; three months' bills 2 9-16@2½ per cent.

## LIBRARY BUREAU ANNUAL REPORT

Satisfactory Earnings Shown in the Last Quarter of the Year

The Library Bureau and subsidiaries report consolidated comparative balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1922:

	1922	1921
Current:		
Cash	\$257,448	\$219,131
Accounts receivable	1,191,476	1,086,728
Notes payable	192,600	185,810
Inventories	2,488,870	2,532,611
Advanced expenses	58,885	58,761
Total current assets	4,209,279	4,075,939
Fixed:		
Real estate and bldgs	576,544	586,581
Factory mch, etc.	417,185	371,570
Furniture and fixtures	97,968	72,672
Leasehold prop imp.	152,076	34,438
Good will	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total fixed assets	2,643,773	2,495,261

	1922	1921
Current:		
Accounts payable	\$254,275	\$130,509
Div. decl. pay. Jan.	52,500	52,500
Notes payable	725,000	475,000
Accrued interest	278,725	185,104
Total current liab.	\$1,310,500	\$843,114
Fixed:		
Mortgage bonds	54,300	65,100
Total fixed liab.	54,300	65,100
Capital and surplus:		
Preferred A	1,000,000	1,000,000
Preferred B	500,000	500,000
Common	1,500,000	1,500,000
Com. (employees)	97,722	97,722
Surplus	2,528,930	2,608,442
Total cap. and surp.	5,626,652	5,606,164
Total liab. and cap.	6,892,125	6,565,728

President N. B. H. Parker says to the stockholders:

During the first three-quarters of 1922 we failed to write a sufficient volume of merchandise business to make normal earnings possible. We, in common with other filling equipment manufacturers, are always late to feel a recession in business, and correspondingly late to realize on improved business conditions.

The last quarter of the year has shown satisfactory earnings, and the present volume of our bookings equals the quota set for our offices.

While we have paid the greater part of the common stock dividends from accumulated and undistributed surplus, we have paid the regular preferred stock dividends from current earnings.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL HAS EMPLOYEES' WELFARE PROGRAM

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Bethlehem Steel Company will spend \$2,500,000 in a home building and welfare program for its employees of its Lackawanna plant, according to an announcement by Timothy Burns, general manager.

Five hundred or more modern homes will be built by the company, at a cost of \$2,000,000. These will be sold to company workmen, although the entire financing will be undertaken by the corporation. A welfare hall costing \$500,000 will be built within the plant.

Mr. Burns said plans have been drawn for enlargements and improvements of the Lackawanna plant which call for an expenditure of \$22,000,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Yield
Am. Thread 6½% Aug.	1/29 102½	102½	103	6.5
Ana. Corp 6½% Jan.	1/29 101½	101½	102	6.5
do 7½% Jan.	1/29 103½	103½	104	6.20
Arm & Co 7½% July	10/20 105	105	106	6.10
Beth. St. Bldg 7½% Oct.	1/28 102½	102½	103	6.45
Bklyn. Edl 8½% Jan.	1/30 102	102	104	5.20
do 7½% Jan.	1/30 106½	106½	107	5.10
Can. G. E. L. Pw.				
do 7½% Feb.	1/40 102½	102½	103	6.75
do 7½% Oct.	1/31 106½	106½	107	5.85
do 7½% Sept.	1/52 88½	88½	89½	5.55
Cud. Pk. Co 8½% Jan.	1/28 90	90	91	5.70
do 5½% Oct.	1/27 89	89	90	6.60
Gal. Ed. L. Pw.				
do 7½% Nov.	1/41 102½	102½	103	6.70
do 7½% Apr.	1/21 106½	106½	107	5.85
Gal. Sig. Oil 7½% Apr.	1/23 103½	103½	104½	6.55
Hood. Rub. Tr. Dec.	1/28 103½	103½	104	6.75
Int. Cot. M. S. Dec.	1/28 102	102	103	6.10
Kenne. Corp 6½% Dec.	1/29 103½	103½	104½	6.25
Lac. G. L. Pw.				
do 7½% Jan.	1/29 106	106	107	6.20
Mor. & Co 7½% Sept.	1/30 101	101	103	7.45
Nat. Cl. & S. S. Sept.	1/30 101	101	103	7.45
N. Y. T. & T. S. Oct.	1/22 98½	98½	99½	5.05
do 4½% Jan.	1/20 89	89	90	6.00
N. A. Ed. Co 6½% Mar.	15/42 93½	93½	94½	6.50
Rob. Clair 7½% Jan.	1/27 98½	98½	99½	6.05
Seab. E. 1st 5½% Feb.	1/30 97½	97½	98	5.15
So. Cal. Edl 6½% Feb.	1/44 101½	101½	102½	5.80
Swift & Co 8½% Oct.	1/22 91½	91½	92½	5.05
Vac. Oil Co 7½% Apr.	1/26 107½	107½	108	6.10

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special).—The Board of United States General Appraisers has just handed down another important ruling under the Tariff Act of 1922 covering the right of an importer to collect duty refund in cases







## SECURITY MARKET RESPONDS TO SOME BULLISH FACTORS

Disturbing Events in Europe  
Offset by Constructive  
Announcements

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special).—Developments of a character to exert a direct influence upon the stock market certainly have not been lacking. First of all there were the situations in the Ruhr Valley at the New East Conference, about which no one could foresee and forecast the outcome, or what might happen a short time hence.

Generally speaking, both situations could not help being distinctly disturbing. Both French and German currencies experienced further sharp declines during the first half of the week. Even sterling yielded. Yesterday the leading currencies, including marks, rallied sharply.

Although the developments from day to day between the French and Germans in the Ruhr Valley were watched with keen interest, particularly in international banking circles, as possibly indicative of something really decisive soon with respect to the whole situation, and although the dispatches from Lausanne on Thursday clearly indicated that the Near East Conference was barely averted the day before, chief importance was attached to the acceptance by the British Cabinet of the American suggestions for funding Great Britain's war debt to the United States.

### Debt Settlement Aids Market

The response in our stock market was measured by only a moderate advance. It might be more accurate to say that this was the tangible and visible effect of the news of the settlement for stocks prior to the coming of the news was unsettled, it is possible that without the news, there might have been a rather sharp reaction that day or the next. The market appeared to be feeling the strain caused by anxiety over the increasing possibility of European situation and the unstable technical position in industrial stocks, to which speculation had been pretty largely confined for some weeks.

Probably the most perceptible influence of the British war debt announcement in Europe and the currency was that of imparting steadiness to the foreign exchange and security markets. One international banker expressed the opinion that it would be of help on both sides of the Atlantic, as it would show that Great Britain and the United States were together, and that probably in due time they could be depended upon to assist in the adjustment of the great world problems, which have been so troublesome for some time, and for which no solution has been found as yet.

### Awaits Approval of Congress

The whole question of a plan for funding the British war debt to the United States will now be in the hands of the American Congress. Although there have been some misgivings on the part of Secretary Mellon and other prominent Administration officials as to what that body will do with the matter, it is generally conceded the plan will be approved with a minimum of delay. President Harding has given it his strong endorsement.

Reverting to the Franco-German and Near East situations, it is by no means pleasant to think of the serious possibilities in each instance. While it has been predicted that the French invasion would resolve itself into a tug of war with the Germans, it is rather difficult to conceive how the undertaking can be prolonged without a big rupture of some kind. Another complication was added to the Near East situation by the suggested possibility of a political alignment in Europe, if the negotiations between the Allies and the Turks should break down.

### Railroad Earnings Improve

Turning to the United States, much pleasanter reading and brighter prospects were furnished by the many statements of railroad earnings for December and the full year 1922 that were made public. Although all the railroads of the United States suffered from the shippers' and coal strikes, the returns for the final month of 1922 and for the full period were surprisingly favorable.

The natural result was a fairly active speculation in railroad stocks. The fact that the railroads, even in the most active issues, were not more pronounced, appear to demonstrate, as did the absence of a big response to the British war debt news, that the big situations in Europe do not justify an extensive upward movement in stocks just at this time.

The announcement by President Harding that the indicated deficit of the Government had been reduced from \$698,000,000 at the beginning of the first fiscal year to \$92,500,000, and that there was a fair chance of reporting no deficit whatever, could not fail to be encouraging.

The fact that the United States Steel Corporation failed by nearly \$11,000,000 to earn the full common dividend in 1922, was regarded as disappointing in speculative circles, and for a day or so caused a moderate selling movement.

### Other Bullish Factors

The announcement of the modified Reading segregation plan was without special effect. It did not differ greatly from the original plan. The Lehigh Valley segregation plan is expected next Monday.

Other factors of a bullish nature on particular sections of the market was the increase in sugar prices which brought strong buying into the sugar stocks; the announcement by Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation for casting higher prices for steel products, and the passing of the Lenroot-Anderson credits bill by the Senate, which provided for a maximum credit of \$1,320,000,000 for agricultural loans. The stock market yesterday responded to rumors in private circles of negotiations already well under way for a settlement between France and Germany.

## New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, February 3, 1923

Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1922	100	Adams Express	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Lea Rubber	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Pure Oil	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Lehigh Valley	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Ray	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Air Reduction	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Lima Loco	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Reading	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Alax Rubber	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Loews	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Rem Typewriter	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Alax Gold	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Loft Inc	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Shell Oil	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Alaska Juneau	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Truck Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Shell Trans	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Shell Un Oil	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Sinclair Oil	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Skelly Oil	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Sloss Steel	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	South P. Sug	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Southern Pac	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Southern Ry	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
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1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
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1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Mac Tr Int	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2	1922	100	Spicer Co	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2
1922	100	Allied Chem	100	98 1/2	99	+1/2</														







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ICE CREAM SODA LUNCHES  
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Gablilowitsch and Sokoloff Discuss  
the Art of Orchestral Conducting

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Jan. 29. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH, conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, whom I had the pleasure of meeting here lately, took up such differing lines of discussion as to satisfy me that I can think of more than one sort of question to ask people. At the same time, each of them took such a special line as to cause me to wonder whether I do not sometimes call on artists with mind made up as to what their likes and dislikes are, and whether I do not govern my pursuit of information accordingly. If a news writer were to visit me, I should not, I am sure, want him to presume to know all about my predilections and aversions and to interview me on that basis; for I believe that afterward I should feel I had been imposed upon. But whatever I may have done in the case of Mr. Gablilowitsch and Mr. Sokoloff, and whatever I might wish to have done were I in their situation, the fact is that the musician from Detroit talked on the technical side of conducting and the one from Cleveland on the human side.

## Conducting With the Eye

"A conductor," said Mr. Gablilowitsch, "directs his players not so much by the baton as by his eye. Give me the player who watches me constantly, even while he reads his music. He may not be the best of performers, but he will do better than the man who is a master of his instrument but keeps his gaze fixed on his notes every minute. The properly schooled player, when he has a passage of rest, will count his bars and just before it is time for him to enter he will look up. Doing so, he will come in right, he will avoid any chance of spoiling things, and he will help produce a fine ensemble.

"I do not mean to say that the stick is unimportant. The conductor finds it suitable, especially for indicating degrees of intensity of sound. To mention other points, he can hold it in relaxed fashion or he can hold it firmly; he can be slow with it or quick; and in every case the men instantly respond. And then there is the left hand, every motion of which should have a meaning of its own. Often you see the conductor's left hand moving in mere imitation of his right, when it serves no useful purpose whatever.

"The technique of conducting is

complicated and has not yet been developed in all possible directions; nor have rules been formulated to cover present developments in detail. I suppose everybody admits that Nikisch was the greatest technician we have had, and grants him the same position historically in regard to conducting that we grant to Liszt in regard to piano playing. And yet even Nikisch did not bring out all the potentialities. One of the great things he did was to recognize that conducting technique could be taught, going so far as to institute a class in the subject at

Leipzig. To his class I belonged for a while in the winter of 1905-06. From my experience as a student under him, I am convinced that teaching of that sort should be taken up generally and systematically in institutions that have the right facilities."

## An American-Born Conductor

Mr. Gablilowitsch made these comments to me at his hotel one morning. He was on a week's visit from Detroit at the time, having come to assist his wife, Mme. Clara Clemens, the contralto, as accompanist in her re-



Photograph by Apeda, New York

Nikolai Sokoloff

Music Flourishes in Moscow  
Under the Soviet Régime

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

THE notion that Russia has been turned into an artistic howling wilderness by the ordeal of war and revolution is certain to be dissipated soon after one arrives in Moscow. Three opera companies, one subsidized by the State, the other two under private management, compete for the favor of the music-loving public; and all three perform before crowded houses. Moscow also supports several symphony orchestras, two of which are excellent judged by the most exacting musical standards of Western Europe and America. The historic conservatories of Moscow and Petrograd maintain their high artistic traditions under the direction of two of the most eminent among the living Russian composers, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff and Glazounoff. Both these institutions are unable to accommodate all the pupils who apply for admission, in spite of the high qualifications demanded of all students. The ballet has lost none of its old exuberant swing of movement and richness of decorative color. Then in Moscow almost every night one can hear a violin, piano or voice recital, although the caliber of these performances has unmistakably suffered as a result of the departure of many of the best Russian individual artists.

## The Russian Opera

The opera is probably the most imposing and distinctive feature of Russia's musical life at the present time. In Moscow one becomes conscious of a definitely Russian conception of the function of opera, quite different from the Italian conception of the opera as built up around a few brilliant arias and the German conception of the music drama, as embodied in the works of Wagner. The typically Russian opera is designed to attract the eye fully as much as the ear. This was brought out very clearly in the production of "Aida," which was regarded as one of the most important events of the present operatic season in Moscow. The scenic side of the performance was so skillfully and elaborately designed that it easily shared the audience's attention with the singing and the music. Not only were the old Egyptian backgrounds faithfully and brilliantly presented; the acting was shaped to fit in perfectly with these backgrounds. The posturing of the chief actors and of the ensemble was calculated to suggest the stiff two-dimensional figures of the Egyptian and Babylonian wall paintings. The pantomimic illusion in this respect was really remarkable and contributed in no small measure to the success of the performance and the enthusiasm of the audience.

The most popular of the native Russian operas, "Sadko," "Tsar Saltan" and "Prince Igor," are really gorgeous pageants, in which color and

motion are the strongest factor of appeal. It is difficult to remember accurately the plots of "Sadko" and "Prince Igor"—old Russian legends and fairy-tales set to entrancing music by Rimsky-Korsakoff. But no one who has seen these performances can very well forget the gorgeous interplay of shimmering color in the dance of the sea-nymphs in "Sadko" or the breathless, panting, barbaric ecstasy of the ballet in "Prince Igor."

The exotic quality of the Russian opera is greatly enhanced by the appearance of the Russian audience. Here there is no correct uniformity of evening clothes and gowns. On the contrary, the picturesque and varied costumes one sees in the Moscow Bolshoi Theater, in the boxes, in the orchestra seats and in the galleries, constitute a spectacle little less interesting than those presented on the stage. A Georgian soldier with a row of cartridges protruding from the pocket of his brightly embroidered jacket is likely to be sitting next to a man in a plain workman's blouse. Evening clothes are so rare as merely to add another element of diversity to the general scene. And nothing could be more varied than the women's costumes, silk dresses salvaged through the years of the revolution, peasants' kerchiefs, dresses that would have represented the height of fashion 10 years ago and dresses that could never conceivably have been in fashion at any time, all mingled together.

One very interesting and very successful musical experiment in Moscow is the leaderless orchestra, which gives concerts regularly in the large hall of the Conservatory. The moving spirit in this undertaking is the concertmaster, Mr. Zeitlin, who has worked so energetically and unflinchingly for the success of the experiment that the saying has grown up: "The leaderless orchestra plays so well because it has such an excellent leader." No trace of leadership can be seen, however, when the orchestra comes to render its programs. The conductor's stand is empty and neither Mr. Zeitlin nor any other member of the orchestra gives any signal for the beginning and ending of the compositions. The faith in the possibilities of co-operative musicianship embodied in this orchestra has been justified by the results.

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for its playing is as smooth and even as the most exacting director could require. This leaderless orchestra has become one of the most popular musical institutions in Moscow, and the seats for its performances are often sold out.

Creative musical activity has unquestionably suffered in Russia as a result of the revolutionary upheaval; but it has by no means entirely stopped. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, the director of the Moscow Conservatory, told me of several works which he had composed since the revolution, and which were to be produced for the first time at a celebration in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of his musical activity. Among these works were a symphonic poem and a choral setting for some of the poems of Ossian. Unfortunately I left Russia before this celebration took place, and so was unable to judge the character of these compositions. Glazounoff, in whose honor another musical festival took place last fall, has also produced some compositions for the piano and string quartet.

In the field of modern music Russia has come to the fore very rapidly. At a time when Western Europe had more than a century of classical musical tradition behind it, modern music in Russia can scarcely be said to have begun to exist. Starting with Glinka and other pioneers, Russian creative musical activity advanced steadily, producing composers of such genuinely international significance as Tchaikowsky, Moussorgsky, Rubinstein, and Rimsky-Korsakoff. In recent times it has been generally recognized that some of the most valuable and original contributions to musical art are coming from Russia. Scriabin and Stravinsky must certainly be reckoned among the most vital and important musical figures of the post-Wagnerian period. And there is certainly every likelihood that Russian composers, in the future as in the past, will continue to exert a potent influence upon the progress of their art. Russia's music has a broad and firm basis in the imaginative instinct of a gifted, if hitherto unnaturally retarded people.

## AMUSEMENTS

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cial and to attend to other affairs. Mr. Sokoloff talked with me a few days later, when he was here with the Cleveland Orchestra, giving me an appointment in the green room of Carnegie Hall. But a few minutes were available for the interview, which I fancy was more familiar than formal. For we must needs get on the subject of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in which he used to play the violin, and of Charles Martin Loeffler, the composer, with whom he used to study. That I was face to face with an American-reared conductor I could scarcely believe, and I demanded proof. Although he furnished abundant evidence in the matter, telling me among other things of his having for a while attended Yale University, I became convinced only when I heard him use a simile, showing a resemblance between symphony concerts and New England customs, in the following words: "Too much of our orchestral music goes according to routine, like our having baked beans on the menu on Saturdays."

## Programs

Mr. Sokoloff declared that a reiterated round of programs was as bad for audiences as for performers. He indicated that perhaps cut-and-dried methods were an inheritance from the régime of certain conductors from Europe, who, while accepting the honor of directing American orchestras, had cared little for the American people and had entertained small faith in their musical appreciation. And he pointed out that just now the United States has an advantage over much of Europe in being able properly to support orchestras for rehearsal. Calling to mind cities where organizations are thus maintained, he noted Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Speaking of the kind of men he prefers to engage for the Cleveland Orchestra, he said: "Let me have young men with talent, rather than men who have a high reputation and who are impressed with the importance of it. Let me choose my young men of talent and I will get a finished quality of playing within a reasonable time. The notion is an old-fashioned one that men who have never played together cannot by a fair amount of practice make a good orchestra."

Mr. Sokoloff referred to the question of young people's concerts with enthusiasm, and he spoke of the work the Cleveland Orchestra has done for school children and high school pupils in the past five years as fruitful preparation of audiences for the future.



Drawn from photograph by Photobroadcast—Rain News Service

Ossip Gablilowitsch

danger, even the great Augustine hoped "that by delight of the ears the weaker minds may rise to feelings of devotion."

But as the new religion spread over Europe there were many attempts to pour old wine into the new bottles, and age-green practices found their way into the ceremonies of the new church. To meet a popular demand for dramatic expression—resolutely resisted by the earlier Christians—the church itself went into theatrical management and produced its own plays. In Italy, France, and Spain, where the traditions of the old Roman theatrical representations still lingered, miracle and mystery—or more properly ministry, plays, quickly became the favorite entertainments of the congregations, as later they did in England. We are told that the performances lasted several days, and the casts, like those of modern super-films, required hundreds of actors. "Jongleurs, historians, and all sorts of vagabonds took a lively part in these plays; and thus the sacred elements were not seldom submerged by profane satires, comic scenes, and gross buffoonery." The one indispensable character was that of the devil, who seems to have enjoyed an extraordinary popularity with our predecessors. Sometimes they had several of him on the stage at once. Apparently, he was not regarded as a near relation of Abraham, as a clown, or a poor abused simpleton.

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WHITE PLAINS

periences than being "sent to Coventry."

The performance attended by the writer was given at the Church House, Westminster, and it is difficult to imagine a happier choice of place. The long-drawn galleried hall with vaulted roof and great organ soaring up behind an improvised stage gave just the right atmosphere to the play. Much would have been lost in the ordinary theater, with its picture-frame proscenium. The producer had evidently studied the stage directions left by Emilio Del Cavaliere, the author of the first oratorio (1890.) "The chorus are to have a place allotted them on the stage, part sitting and part standing, in sight of the principal characters; and when they sing, they are to rise and be in motion, with proper gestures." The smallness of the stage at Westminster made it necessary for part of the costumed chorus to sit in the orchestra, and from this necessity sprang an artistic virtue. The no man's land between stage and orchestra, always a bugbear to the producer without an apron stage, disappeared as the chorus stood up to sing and this helped the audience to feel that they were not the "outsiders" of the conventional theater.

## Music Admirable

Mr. Boughton's music is admirable. He has caught very skillfully the naive sincerity of his libretto—which, by the way, is infinitely superior to that of "The Immortal Hour," with its purely pagan Celtic mythology. His score has the freshness and beauty that comes with simple direct musical statement, and he has made a happy use of old carols. With perhaps the exception of parts of act II in the "Iferod" scenes, no music could be more characteristically English. And Mr. Boughton knows how to write for the theater.

The composer is once more very fortunate with his leading woman. Miss Dorothy Silk as Mary sang and acted with a calm grave beauty and tenderness that lingered in one's memory. A more experienced conductor than Frederick C. Haggis might have avoided the excessive use of rallentando and secured more nuance, but his work was wholehearted in its enthusiasm. The stage setting, costumes and lighting of Christina Walshaw showed real imaginative vision. An enterprising theatrical manager, if there is such a person, should engage her services at once. The Streatham Philharmonic Society, Frederick Woodhouse, the producer, and all who were concerned in a felicitous commixture of professional and amateur art deserve the gratitude of everyone who loves beauty.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Piers Plowman's Pilgrims

IT WOULD be interesting to speculate on what would have happened had John Langland chosen to write his "Piers Plowman" in the verse touched by Italian and French influence, and had Chaucer clung to the old Saxon alliterative form used in "Beowulf." Would, perhaps, "Piers" have become a household word, and would the "Canterbury Tales" have retained only an antiquarian and linguistic interest? Surely not; the broad humanity of Chaucer would have shone through any veil of form. Moreover the very fact that he chose the new verse is a proof of his forward-looking vision; whereas Langland's adherence to the old assures us that he was writing with no thought of posterity, but for the humble folk of his own day.

Having granted, then, that in literary form, "Piers" cannot be compared with the liquid diction of Chaucer's verse, that it is rugged, crude, even uncouth in expression, incoherent in thought, showing a writer who cannot always control his material, but is too often mastered by it—what shall we say of this medieval dreamer?

First that in this very weakness lay his power—that the use of the old-fashioned versification which represented to his hearers the old England that they knew—and cherished, he speaks an overwhelming sincerity and earnestness of purpose. The attacks on the clergy were bludgeoned strokes—very different from the delicate persiflage of Chaucer. Langland felt their short-comings too deeply to treat of them humorously, and he was writing not for the court—as Chaucer was—but for uneducated folk on whom subtle irony would have been wasted.

In the form of a dream vision—or rather a series of intermittent visions (the regular medieval machinery) he pictures the pilgrims seeking the "Tower of Truth." Scholars tell us that the poem is the work of at least three different hands—but this need concern us little, for however many they be, all have been animated with the purpose of the original writer. Yet even the average lay reader can detect a more ecclesiastical trend in the latter part of the poem, and a corresponding falling off of its art.

Piers—or Peter the Plowman—is the only one who can direct the pilgrims on their way, and his directions are so bewildering that they beg him to escort them. This he consents to do, but only on condition that he first finish plowing his field, and that the pilgrims, high and low, join him in this task. But humanly enough they protest; they have come for no humdrum, uninspired work like this. A vivid scene follows which convinces us that labor troubles were as rife in the Middle Ages as they are today. The pilgrims strike and will not work until hard experiences subdue their insubordination. The design of the author is so evident, so strikingly portrayed that one feels that the original poem ended here. Truth is attained not by going on distant pilgrimages, but by "doing the duty that lies nearest" (even as Carlyle has said).

But someone has continued the story, probably in answer to popular demand. The people are not satisfied; still they wish a more romantic quest. So they are sent in search of Do-Well, Do-Bet, and Do-Best. It is not profitable to follow the plot in any detail from this point on.

The dream is concluded with a picture of Conscience, with pilgrim staff, continuing the quest:

I wol become a pilgrim  
And walken as wide  
As the world lasteth  
To seek Piers the Plowman.

Aside from the obvious sincerity of the poem, Langland is a master of graphic description and trenchant characterization. In the opening scene, on the Malvern Hills of a May morning, the dreamer begins:

In a somer seson  
When softe was the sonne  
I shope me in shroudes  
As I a shepe were.

He sees a "high tower—a deep dale beneath, a dongeon therein, with deep ditches, dark, dreadful of sight." And then follows the description of the "field full of folk," a scene which is meant to typify human life, and

which in its kind has seldom been surpassed. There come

"All manner of men—the mean and the rich."

There were plowmen, and those richly appareled, anchorites, hermits, minstrels, japers and janglers, bidders and beggars, friars that glosed the Gospel, and a Pardoner who was a worthy comrade to Chaucer's own. There were courtiers too and a king. (At this point Langland takes occasion to read a lesson to the young and reckless Richard II.) Barons, bur-

men. He met only scattered groups of Eskimos, living in a state close to barbarism. Yet he made the best of his opportunity and one of his main achievements in those early days was the translating of the Bible into a language that the natives might understand.

Soon Hans Egede established trade connections with the mother country. As a matter of fact it was the possibility of gaining profit from the undertaking that had led certain wealthy citizens of Bergen to support Egede in his enterprise. Already during the reign of Christian IV there had come from Greenland what was termed "splendid gold dust," that is, sand containing certain mineral properties.

## To Hesperus

(After Bion)

O jewel of the deep blue night,  
Too soon, to-day the moon arose;  
I pray thee, lend thy lovely light.

Than any other star more bright  
An hundredfold thy beauty glows,  
O jewel of the deep blue night.

Thy golden lamp hath turned to white  
The silver of the olive-rose;  
O jewel of the deep blue night!  
I pray thee, lend thy lovely light.

—Graham R. Tomson.

eyes left their wonted sockets and went to laugh far back in his brain.

Putting down his book, Hunt launched off into his own life as a painter. His lonely position here without anyone to look up to his art—his idea of art being entirely misunderstood, his determination not to paint cloth and cheeks, but to paint the glory of age and the light of truth. He became almost too excited to find words, but when he did grasp a phrase, it was such a fine one that it went a great way. His wife sat by making running comments, but when he said, "If any man who was talking could not be heard, he would naturally try to talk so that he could be heard," we tried to urge him to stand

## Atmosphere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE mortals, generally, believe that health is dependent upon conditions of the material body, they entertain many fears concerning the material food and climate which are supposed, favorably or unfavorably, to affect so-called physical health. In obedience to their fears, and in proportion to their monetary affluence, therefore, men are often found moving about from clime to clime, seeking some more salubrious atmosphere in which the better to maintain or to regain physical well-being. Repeated failures to find health in matter or in changing material environment of condition, however, have begun to shatter for many the faith which seeks but does not find relief in material dependence.

When one begins to grasp the fact that the atmosphere in which one moves is as certainly mental as is the atmosphere which the artist first conceives and then with brush and pigment represents on his canvas, one begins to rise somewhat above fear of climate or atmosphere and to realize a greater sense of dominion over all environing conditions. Man, to be sure, is not himself a creator, to bring anything into existence; for there is, indeed, but one divine creator who has made the universe, including man, to reflect and express the intelligence of divine Love. This perfect intelligence is, therefore, as certainly reflected where there are arctic climates as in the snowflakes drift, where the rains drench, where sunshine gleams, and where mountain breezes blow. There is no place where divine Mind is not; and spiritual man exists in harmony, in the infinite atmosphere of spiritual intelligence.

Through the understanding of this spiritual fact, one may become consciously aware of living and moving in the pure and purifying atmosphere of divine intelligence, whatever may seem to be the human environment; or, through the opposite belief in a material universe and mortal existence, one may apparently environ himself with all the discomforts which arise from a false sense of heat and cold, of damp and arid climate, of miasmal mists, or of any other condition. One is superior to any given environment, or he suffers deleterious effects from it, according to the concept of atmosphere which he entertains. Mrs. Eddy illustratively expounds the natural freedom of fearless existence, when she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 220): "The snowbird slugs and soars amid the blasts; he has no catarrh from wet feet, and procures a summer residence with more ease than a habod. The atmosphere of the

earth, kinder than the atmosphere of mortal mind, leaves catarrh to the latter. Colds, coughs, and contagion are engendered solely by human theories."

To learn that mortals environ themselves with the atmosphere of their own thinking is one step, and a very necessary one, toward spiritual superiority to circumstances; but to gain effectual control over one's sense of the atmosphere in which one appears to be environed, one must go farther, and gain a demonstrable understanding of the truth about atmosphere. Paul very clearly declared this truth when he said of spiritual man and his relation to God, "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Control over any fears or false beliefs concerning atmosphere is gained by changing one's thinking from a material to a spiritual basis. When one begins to think spiritually, that is, from the standpoint of divine Mind, one begins to enter the atmosphere of spiritual intelligence, or real being. Thus it is found that one may be as near to God in one place as in another; and in this true spiritual atmosphere, in which the real man lives, moves, and has his being, there is no element of evil; for, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health" (p. 191): "Mind, God, sends forth the aroma of Spirit, the atmosphere of intelligence."

Whatever wrong beliefs concerning atmosphere may be based or oppress, whether these beliefs are expressed in fear of climate, or in sorrow and vexation, because of some undesirable social or moral environment, the perfect remedy is available. One may begin immediately to cast out of his thinking the very first thoughts which he recognizes as unlike divine Mind, and begin to fill his thinking with thoughts which he knows to be God-like. He may effectually observe Mrs. Eddy's injunction in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 355): "Let no clouds of sin gather and fall in mist and show-ers from thine own mental atmosphere." One may not know at once all the wrong beliefs that are to be cast out; but anyone can make a beginning at any moment in the work of forsaking those thoughts which he already knows to be of the atmosphere of material thinking. If one perseveres, he will advance in the ability to detect one after another of these false beliefs which must be destroyed; and he will thus be able to bring into his thinking more of those qualities which Paul called "the fruit of the Spirit." This transformation of thought is the means whereby all may enter and abide in the atmosphere of divine Mind or heavenly harmony.



"Short Harvest," From the Etching by E. Blampied

Courtesy of Irving &amp; Casson Gallery, Boston

## An Early Norwegian in Greenland

It was to minister to the spiritual needs of the Greenlanders that Hans Egede, a Norwegian, accompanied by his wife, their four children and thirty-four companions, set sail in the ship "Haabet" (The Hope) on July the third, 1721, and cast anchor close to where Hans Egede shortly after established the colony of Godthaab (Good Hope). The voyage had consumed more than two months.

There had been other Scandinavians settled in that far distant land before the advent of Hans Egede, but as time passed little of information about them reached the old country. On his arrival Egede was sorely disappointed in finding slight traces of his country-

gesse, bakers and butchers, webbers and weavers of linen, tailors and tinkers.

Cooks and her knives  
Cried: "Hot pies, hot!  
Good geese and gryes!  
Go, dine go!"

It would be hard to imagine a more varied, picturesque and animated scene, described with more verve and realism. Langland's figures, although they often are burdened with allegorical names, are described with graphic power.

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men. He met only scattered groups of Eskimos, living in a state close to barbarism. Yet he made the best of his opportunity and one of his main achievements in those early days was the translating of the Bible into a language that the natives might understand.

Soon Hans Egede established trade connections with the mother country. As a matter of fact it was the possibility of gaining profit from the undertaking that had led certain wealthy citizens of Bergen to support Egede in his enterprise. Already during the reign of Christian IV there had come from Greenland what was termed "splendid gold dust," that is, sand containing certain mineral properties.

Little daunted, Hans Egede was more than ever anxious to get into touch with those whom he considered his kinsmen in Greenland. What he finally accomplished among the Eskimos is a story as replete with romance as the task was one to test the very fibre of the man.

The Greenland Exhibition in Copenhagen commemorating the discovery, or rather settlement, of the country by Hans Egede, showed how much richer that section is in animal life than was generally known. There was a remarkable collection of musk oxen, polar bears, snow hares, besides innumerable specimens of the deep.

In addition there was a wonderful array of butterflies, insects and birds, and as for the flora, there is reason to believe that the forerunner of Hans Egede, Eric the Red, chose the name of Greenland for the land he discovered because of the vegetation that he encountered along the coast. This was as far back as the year 981. Nineteen years after Eric the Red, Leif Ericson, sailing down along the mainland, landing again and again, gave the names to Helluland, Markland, Vinland—in other words, Left Ericson's voyage was the beginning of the Viking discovery of the new world, nearly five hundred years before Columbus sighted San Salvador.

His neighbors' Good

I see all Creatures everywhere full of their Delights. The Birds are singing; the Fish are sporting; the Four-footed are glad of what they meet withal; the very Insects have their Satisfaction. 'Tis a marvellous display of infinite Goodness. The Good God has made His creatures capable of Delights; He accommodates them with continual Delights.

Well; is there no way for me to resemble and imitate, this incomparable Goodness of God! Yes; I see my Neighbors all accommodated with their various Delights. All have some, and some have many. Now, I may honestly make their Delights my own. I may rejoice in the Delights, which I see the Goodness of God bestowing upon them. I may make their Prosperity, not my envy, but my Pleasure. I may be glad, at all the good, that I see done unto them.—Cotton Mather, in his Diary.

## A "Conversation" in Charles Street

The first and second of the "Conversations" arranged for Emerson by Fields are duly described in the Journal. In the evening that followed the second, Emerson and his daughter dined at Charles Street, in company with Longfellow and his daughter Alice, William Morris Hunt and his wife, Dr. Holmes, and the Fieldeses. The scene and talk were recorded by the hostess.

After dinner, we ladies looked over manuscripts for a time until Longfellow went—when Mrs. Hunt went to the piano and played and sang. Finally he came, and they sang their little duets together and afterward she sang a song with words by Channing about a pine tree, set to a scrap of a sonata by Helen Bell, and after that a touching German song with English words—then she read Celia's (Mrs. Thaxter's) new poem to Mr. Emerson, called "The Trust."

She read it only pretty well, which disgusted her; and she said it reminded her of William's reading, which was the worst she ever knew; he could hardly stop in the middle of a sentence because it happened to be the bottom of a page, and ask her what it meant. At that he took Celia's poem and read it through word for word like a school-boy, looking up at her to see if he was right and should go on. She laughed immoderately, and as for Mr. Emerson, J. said his

## Ballade of Fog in the Cañon

Irank in a serried drift beside the sea,  
Rolling, wind-harried, in a snowy spray.  
Majestic and mysterious, swirling free,  
The ghostly flood is massing, cold and grey;  
Inland it marches, and, at close of day,  
Pearl-white and opal, sunset-hued with rose,  
It storms the ridge, and then, in brave array  
The fog's dumb army up the cañon goes.

And now the forest whispers, tree to tree—  
Their grim defense is marshalled for the fray;  
Pine, fir, and redwood, standing cap-a-pie,  
Down the long spurs and on the hill tops sway.  
And now the misty vanguards, wild and gay,  
Ride down the breeze—and now their squadrons close,  
And, sweeping like an ocean on its prey,  
The fog's dumb army up the cañon goes.

The trembling bushes cower in the lee,  
O'er the mad rout the ragged smoke-wreaths play,  
And scurrying cloudlets desperately flee.  
On the low crests the waving banners stay,  
Now lost, now conquering, striving to delay  
The riotous deluge—yet in vain oppose—  
Height after height is carried, and away  
The fog's dumb army up the cañon goes.

Envoy  
All night the battle wages, weird and fey,  
And gallant woods dispute their phantom foes;  
But, conquering, overwhelming with dismay,  
The fog's dumb army up the cañon goes.

—Gelett Burgess.

## The Painter's Task

The painter must study more from nature than the man of words. But why? Because literature deals with men's business and passions, which we are irresistibly obliged to study; but painting with relations of light, and color, and significance, and form, which from the immemorial habit of the race, we pass over with unregarding eye.—R. L. Stevenson.

## Matthew Arnold's Poems in America

An eccentric phase of Arnold's poetic vogue in America has been the use of selected poems in elementary and secondary schools. A ten-cent version of "Self-Defense" is the most startling; "Thyrsis" and "The Scholar-Gipsy" the most commonplace of these commitments of Arnold's poetry to the innocents. Stop the little creatures on their way to school. You will see tucked in between an algebra and geography "Sohrab and Rustum," heavy with annotations, a biography, and a terrifying chronology of the author. During the last twenty years there have been almost as many editions of "Sohrab and Rustum," or of the other narrative poems. In college Arnold's poetry is read more frequently than his prose, and librarians will tell you that though there is no great demand for either, in general Arnold's poetry has preference over his prose. In America, comparing the complete prose with the complete poems, it may be said that Arnold's influence is mainly through the medium of his poetry.

And this influence, both in America and in England, is due to a very few poems. Posterity is capricious about what it remembers. The major opera are quite forgotten: "Merope" is for

scholars like Collins, and "Empedocles on Etna" is a literary curiosity. The college student, the browser in English literature, the modern versifier—all are moved to admiration by a few lovely lyrics. "Tall Mat," wrote Tennyson, "is not to write any more of those prose things like 'Literature and Dogma,' but to give us something like his 'Thyrsis,' 'Scholar-Gipsy,' or 'Forsaken Merman.'" Possibly "The Forsaken Merman" has been more admired than any other single poem of Arnold's. Swinburne's adulation of this lyric is the vox mundi:

And at this very present hour the lyrics persuade men.—Stanley T. Williams, in The North American Review.

Discipline  
There is not that thing in the world of more grave and urgent importance. . . . And certainly discipline is not only the removal of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of virtue; whereby she is not only seen in the regular gestures and motions of her heavenly pages as she walks, but also makes the harmony of her voice audible to mortal ears.—Milton.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1923

## EDITORIALS

"All roads lead to Rome," the ancients used to say. Today all the diplomatic strings run to the Rhine or to

### Why the Turks Resist

oil wells. As forecast in these columns, the Turks maintain their adamant attitude, because they count on a break in the solidarity of the Allies. Since the British Government decided not to support the French reparation policy on the Rhine, Premier Poincaré is plainly preparing, step by step, to dissociate himself from Lord Curzon in regard to the Near East. When the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs rushed to Paris after the fall of Smyrna to ask French aid in staving off a Turkish military advance on the Straits, ex-Deputy Henri Franklin-Bouillon, who had negotiated the Angora Treaty between France and the Turks, was sent to intercede with Mustapha Kemal Pasha in favor of peace. War was then averted, but M. Franklin-Bouillon, who, in his return to Toulon on board of the fast cruiser Metz, had prided himself as one of the world's notable servants of peace, was disappointed in his ambition to be the leading French delegate to the Lausanne Conference. That place, however, fell to M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome.

Since the break-up of the premiers' conference at Paris over reparations, M. Barrère himself has withdrawn. While he was at Lausanne the allied front toward the Turks was fairly intact. His departure coincides with the change in French policy toward co-operation in the Near East with Great Britain. Now while the British delegates threaten to leave at once unless the Turks give in, the French Premier sends a message to Angora that the French will stay and continue the talk. Today, M. Bompard, the former French Ambassador to Turkey, is the chief spokesman for France. Will Franklin-Bouillon be sent tomorrow?

While the Allies worked together, the Turks relied temporarily on Russian support. But when challenged they gave in on the Straits question, despite Russian aid. But the Russians are not in the market for oil concessions, having petroleum fields of their own to sell. While staying armed and ready for all eventualities, the Turks are evidently waiting for the highest bid from Western capitalists. A short while ago Ferid Bey visited Paris while Mouktar Bey, a specialist in railroads and petroleum developments, went to London for private negotiations. The British have announced that they rejected the offer of the right to exploit the Mosul oil resources, made conditional on a return to Turkey of the sovereignty of the province. What answer Ferid Bey brought back has not been published.

Shortly before that, according to the Journal de Genève, the Turkish Nationalist Assembly had rejected offers from an American syndicate for the exploitation of railroads and oil fields in eastern Anatolia, adjacent to Mosul. It would be interesting to know what offers the Turks have received from American capitalists in regard to Mosul itself. That the United States Government intends to make a separate treaty with the Turks, should the Lausanne Conference break up, has been repeatedly announced. Jules Cambon, former French Ambassador to both Washington and Berlin, recently abandoned his diplomatic career to head a Franco-American oil company. That he still enjoys excellent connections in French official circles may be taken for granted.

Thus, while this bidding for the recently discovered resources under the old battle fields of the Assyrians and Chaldeans goes on, the question of peace and war hangs once more in the balance.

IT MAY be conceded in advance that Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner for the United States,

### Mr. Haynes Surveys Dry Sentiment

has always been hopeful that there would eventually be practically complete enforcement of the law forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as provided by the Eighteenth Amendment. Even he admits extreme optimism. But it can hardly be contended that because of this optimism, or because of his official position, he is a prejudiced witness.

Justice compels the concession that he, with all the facts before him, is able to qualify as a competent witness whose testimony is conclusive. Thus weight must be given to his statement, issued after his return from an investigation of conditions in the Pacific coast and southwestern states, that he has found everywhere in those sections an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory law. It will be insisted, no doubt, that the investigator met and conferred only with those whose sympathies and support he had reason to rely upon. It may be admitted that he did not attempt to survey public sentiment by interviewing the violators of the law. He did, however, confer with business men, legislators, judges of the courts, enforcement officials, professional men, and representatives of the best thought everywhere. He found an almost unanimous sentiment in support of law enforcement.

As a matter of fact, it is unimportant to survey or consider the sentiment opposed to law enforcement, whatever the enactment may be, when there is arrayed on the side of the law and in sympathy with its reasonable intent, the social and political forces which are found by Mr. Haynes to be allied in a common cause. No destructive campaign, though representative of all the forces of evil in a nation, can prevail against the mobilized strength of a right-thinking majority of the forward-looking men and women of that nation.

The need now is for the mobilization of all those forces which Mr. Haynes finds are in sympathy with the law. Nothing can prevail against this solidified senti-

ment, which should find its expression in more stringent legislation in the states and in a fuller co-operation by the courts and their enforcement officers and agents. It is an incontrovertible fact that any law is more generally enforced wherever the opportunity is given for the expression, through the courts and otherwise, of the will of the people, defined as public sentiment.

Two New York weekly papers, of extended circulation, have undertaken the difficult task of collating American sentiment as to the justice and the expediency of the French occupation of the Ruhr district. While the results of this enterprise of The Outlook and of The Literary Digest are interesting, they will still leave the public mind in somewhat of its present unsettled condition. For it appears that while there is a very general denial of the expediency of the French action, public opinion is sharply definite as to its justice.

The Outlook, in its classification of the facts obtained, seems to show that opinion in what may be called the tidewater states, both Atlantic and Pacific, largely favors France on the ground both of justice and expediency, while in the interior the condemnation of the French action is quite general. The editor of The Outlook addressed both public men and newspapers. He found out what is too often the case that the public men, as a rule, were inclined to evade all definite opinion. German political influence is still strong in the United States, and there is no French vote. Yet a majority of the opinions gathered by The Outlook, including both public men and newspapers, supports the action of France.

The Literary Digest quotes, more or less at length, eight prominent newspapers, representing all sections of the United States, warmly applauding the French action. Opposed to this action it notes all the Hearst newspapers, which are carrying Mr. Lloyd George's vigorous attacks upon the French policy. It finds among public men Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Josephus Daniels, Thomas A. Edison, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and the presidents of the universities of Chicago and California approving the French action; while Senators Borah, Caraway, John Sharp Williams, Weller of Maryland, and President Faunce of Brown University are against it. It is interesting to note that those two bosom friends, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, and Henry J. Allen, ex-Governor of Kansas, sharply differ in opinion on this issue, Mr. Allen saying: "I think it is a good thing to remember with gratitude the brave manner in which France fought for the cause of civilization, which was threatened in the conflict." While Editor White says of Kansas opinion concerning France: "If she needed our help, leadership of the community which made war sentiment in 1917 would be rather definitely against war to help France today."

Perhaps the best thing that can be said of such efforts as this to collate and interpret public sentiment is that they are at best superficial and incomplete. Beyond doubt there is widespread divergence of opinion in the United States as to the wisdom of the French action, and dissension, although not so general, as to its justice. Perhaps the only intelligent way to consider the subject is to hold judgment somewhat in abeyance until the results of the occupation have become manifest. The Philadelphia Ledger sums up the situation in a paragraph when it says:

If the Ruhr occupation produces enough to satisfy the French people, if it works to their satisfaction and does not lead to a central European disturbance, well and good. If it fails, if it threatens to defeat the whole scheme of reparations and throw Europe back into chaos, another French Government will fall and the French must admit their mistake.

Only time can determine which of these results the action of France is going to produce.

CONVINCING evidence of the interest felt by the women of the United States in constructive legislation is

### The Twentieth Amend- ment

furnished by the concerted effort now being made by the women voters in many of the states to arouse public sentiment to the point where it will not only support, but demand, the enactment of laws insuring protection to children against commercial greed and exploitation. And it is an encouraging indication, as well, that in the crusade to bring about this national reform the tendency is to disregard partisan lines and affiliations. Indeed, in the north, at any rate, the problem is not a political one. The issue is not one regarding which there could possibly be a division of party sentiment, despite the fact that only in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, two New England states, and in Arizona, has there been an actual increase in child labor during the last ten-year period.

This showing is referred to by those who are seeking to make possible the enactment of a valid federal law in support of their contention that the regulation of child labor cannot safely be left to the various states. Massachusetts, for instance, has set a much higher standard than is maintained by many of the states, but the purpose of the law seems to have been defeated by self-interest and the greed of employers and parents, emphasized, and often excused, by pressing need.

The purpose of the proponents of this federal legislative plan is to propose what will, if approved, become the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution. They declare it logically follows the provision granting equal suffrage in all the states, being destined to emancipate yearly from industrial servitude upward of half a million children, just as the Nineteenth Amendment emancipated the women of the Nation from social and political bondage.

But the early realization of this undertaking is not now apparent. There is organized opposition to any plan which will deprive certain industries of the cheap labor which now makes possible the taking of unfair profits. Twice has the highest court of the land rendered null and

### American Opinion on the Ruhr

void what had been supposed to be water-tight enactments designed to accomplish exactly what is now attempted by a slower process. No one supposes that the court, on its own motion, would have gone to any such lengths. Urging it on to a conclusion that could not be avoided were those selfish interests which sought to retain their hold upon the helpless workers in the fields and factories. They are the only active opponents of the program which the thoughtful women of the United States have so courageously outlined.

CHANNING POLLOCK, the author of the thought-compelling play, "The Fool," told the members of the Drama League of Boston some interesting and suggestive truths the other day. Mr. Pollock's play has, by its phenomenal success, amazed all the wise managers who sternly guard the stage against the intrusion of dramatists who seek any higher purpose than to amuse. It took him months to write it, but years to get it produced. After the production had been accomplished and a brief time given for the theater-going public to discover what sort of a play it was, the house was crowded nightly, and the unusual expedient of daily matinées was established to accommodate the public.

In commenting upon these facts the dramatist said:

It is like the New York newspaper that had been printing lurid comic supplements for years, with distorted colorings and execrable English, and finally on one Sunday gave away a copy of one of Whistler's paintings. Because its readers did not appreciate it, they said that the taste of the public had deteriorated. The fact of the matter was that the people who appreciate such things as Whistler's paintings had left off buying that newspaper many years before.

This anecdote illustrates a fact applicable alike to journalism and to theatrical management. The minds of the people can be educated to appreciate all that is best in literature, art, and life, or all that is worst. It so happens that for a considerable period of years a great part of the genius and energy devoted to the management of theaters and to the publication of newspapers has been spent in the endeavor to educate the public mind to that which is worst. Sometimes a sudden success, like Mr. Pollock's play, opens the eyes of the managers to the fact that they are misdirecting their energies. Just at present the campaign in favor of clean journalism, which is in progress throughout the United States, and which recently found its most vigorous expression in the demands of organizations representing 300,000 women in California that the papers of that State clean up their columns, calls the attention of newspaper publishers to their activities on the wrong track.

In journalism it is demonstrated that the newspapers seeking circulation because of their sensational qualities have but dissipated their means, their energies, and such intellectual qualities as their producers possess year after year in more feverish efforts to increase the measure of their sensationalism. Their circulation has continuously to be stimulated and practically to be bought anew. The circulation of newspapers founded upon truth and decency is the type of circulation that adheres to its favorite paper year after year with unabated loyalty. It is not difficult to draw from both journalistic and theatrical history illustrations of the fact that decency pays, not only in self-respect, but in cash. There is every reason to believe that the lesson is being more definitely taught now than at any time in the past decade.

THERE have been always two schools of opinion regarding criticism of music and drama. One is that the critic is a reporter, who should tell what happened and how the audience liked it. The other is that the critic should pass artistic judgment on a work and its performance. The farther you get from metropolitan scenes, the more you will find the former theory in vogue; the nearer to the centers, the more the latter. Why, it is often asked, does a certain reviewer seem so hard to please, when the musical public is delighted? And who is he, anyhow, that he should presume to dismiss in a few words a work or a performance that may have taken months or years to create or achieve?

As for the first question, the reviewer himself no doubt greatly enjoys a recital by Kreisler, for example. But what can he write in laudation that has not already been written many times? He can only pay passing tribute to the greatness of the violinist's art, possibly point out a flaw here and there—and then complain that the audience warmed to the least musical number. Or, if a lesser artist be in hand, the position is more difficult. To the occasional listener at any first-class concert, the performance must seem remarkable. It is; there are many organizations and individuals who rarely give anything less than a remarkable performance.

But the reviewer hears such performances day after day over a period of years. He can hardly rhapsodize. He quickly detects raggedness; he readily recognizes differences of interpretation which may or may not seem justifiable to him. He points these things out. The critic's creative work is to expose insincerity, urge on strugglers, encourage leaders. It is not his intention to be hypercritical; it is his desire, if he takes his work seriously, to help to improve art and taste.

As for the second question, the reviewer in most instances is strictly limited as to space. He must say what he has to say as briefly as possible. As to his right to express judgments, that must depend on the judgment of time on his opinions. His views should not be taken too much to heart; often in history the critics have been wrong. There is much truth in the overstatement that criticism is nothing but the expression of a personal opinion. It is only that; except that the opinion is based on study and experience, and, above all, on the critical faculty, without which criticism is indeed vain.

### The Stage and the Press

## Editorial Notes

WHEN Carl Laurin, Sweden's leading art critic and president of the Society for Art in Schools in that country, initiated a movement a quarter of a century ago to offset the traditional wall maps and blackboards of the schoolroom with works of art by famous artists, possibly he hardly realized himself the importance of the idea he was sponsoring. Today, at any rate, hundreds of public schools in Sweden have received through this society not only high-class reproductions of art, but also original paintings, drawings, sculpture, engravings, and etchings, and the movement has just received a new impetus in a drive to raise nation-wide contributions. In the past twenty years or so, no artist in Sweden has been too busy, famous, or successful in his sales to contribute something of his work to be placed in a common school. Thus original landscape paintings by Anders Zorn, domestic groups by Carl Larsson, landscapes by Prince Eugene, and animal paintings by Bruno Liljefors have been received and placed by the society. The result has been, as might have been expected, an early development of good taste and an increased enjoyment of fine arts among the youth of Sweden.

PAT M. NEFF, Governor of Texas, showed unmistakably, in his message to the members of the Thirty-Eighth Legislature, on which side of the prohibition enforcement question he had ranged himself, and his showing was eminently satisfactory. He struck the keynote in his very first sentence in these words: "The law is the foundation of every government," and from this broad standpoint built up his case against the illegal liquor traffic, saying in part:

The bootlegger must go. He is an enemy to civilization. Our prohibition laws should be strengthened. Officers who will not enforce this law should be removed from office. Failure to enforce this law weakens all our laws. Public sentiment must swing away from the bootlegger to the side of law and order.

The message concluded with a number of practical recommendations, several of which had to do with this issue. The following is a good example:

An officer takes an oath that he never fought a duel. That is now a relic of barbarism. Substitute for that part of the present oath the obligation that he will not get drunk.

GRANTED that the idea appeals at first sight to the average layman, yet there is a fundamental fallacy underlying the forecast made by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, in his speech on preventive medicine in St. Louis, Mo., when he said: "We shall soon be paying doctors as we now pay lawyers—a retainer fee by the year—to prevent sickness in the family. They will visit the home at certain intervals and by examinations will prevent, instead of cure, disease." If it were an incontrovertible fact that all physical disability could be prevented by medical measures, doubtless all would favor them, but today there are tens of thousands who believe—and feel that they have abundant reason for believing—that this is not the case, and that the initiation of such a scheme as Dr. Vincent advocates would result in the exactly opposite consequences from those expected. Medical autocracy, after all, is different only in form from military, ecclesiastical, or any other autocracy, and there is no place for it in a democracy.

CONSTRUCTION along the Lincoln Highway planned for the season of 1923 will leave less than fifty miles of unpaved road out of the first 1100 west of New York City. This means that west of Salt Lake City, Utah, remains the only serious barrier to through travel between the two coasts, the difficulties of proper road construction between Salt Lake City and Reno being considerable. Financial assistance has already been extended to Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada to aid in the early elimination of the more difficult sections, and though the trail today is rough in places west of Salt Lake City, once the seventeen miles of desert is bridged no conditions exist which will at any time in the summer prevent through travel. From Reno or Carson City to San Francisco is a good road. When it is remembered that in 1913 the Lincoln Highway was a red line traced on the map, the estimated completion of which as a thoroughfare was reckoned as twenty years, it will be realized that wonderful progress has been accomplished.

BOTH the friends of the League of Nations and its opponents must surely recognize equally the work which it has done in helping to rescue Austria from its state of financial collapse, for it was no mean accomplishment which was announced to the Council of the League by the Earl of Balfour the other day, when he said that Austria's financial salvation was virtually an accomplished fact. This means that the League has been instrumental in obtaining from the nations of Europe a guarantee for the loan of 650,000,000 gold crowns needed by Austria, and that hereafter Austria can start on its upward march toward normality again. It is no wonder that the Austrian Chancellor declared that the successful progress of the League's efforts had "revived the sunken hopes of the Austrian people."

Two apparent instances of simple chance have helped to endow Antwerp, the Belgian port from which the last of America's troops sailed homeward the other day, with the physical advantages it is enjoying today. Until before the twentieth century, that is to say, it was an inconsequential inland village on a sluggish creek. Then one day a sea storm, washing away a ridge of sand dunes, gave it a broad estuary with a deep tide and turned a long, tortuous channel into a short, straight one. Even with this advantage, however, the town remained relatively unimportant because of the competition of Bruges. Later on the channel of Bruges silted up, and Antwerp started to come into its own. Today it is probably surpassed in the whole world as a port only by London, New York and Liverpool.